VOLUME XXXIV NUMBER SIX

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

DECEMBER, 1918

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THE RACES OF EUROPE

An Account Which Removes the Padlock of Technicality from the Absorbing Story of the Mixture of Peoples in the Most Densely Populated Continent

BY

EDWIN A. GROSVENOR, L.H.D., LL.D.

With a Map of Europe and Adjoining Portions of Asia and Africa in 19 Colors (Size, 20 x 24 Inches), Together with 62 Illustrations of Racial Types, a Relief Map of Europe, and a Political Map of Germany

PUBLISHED BY THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY
HUBBARD MEMORIAL HALL
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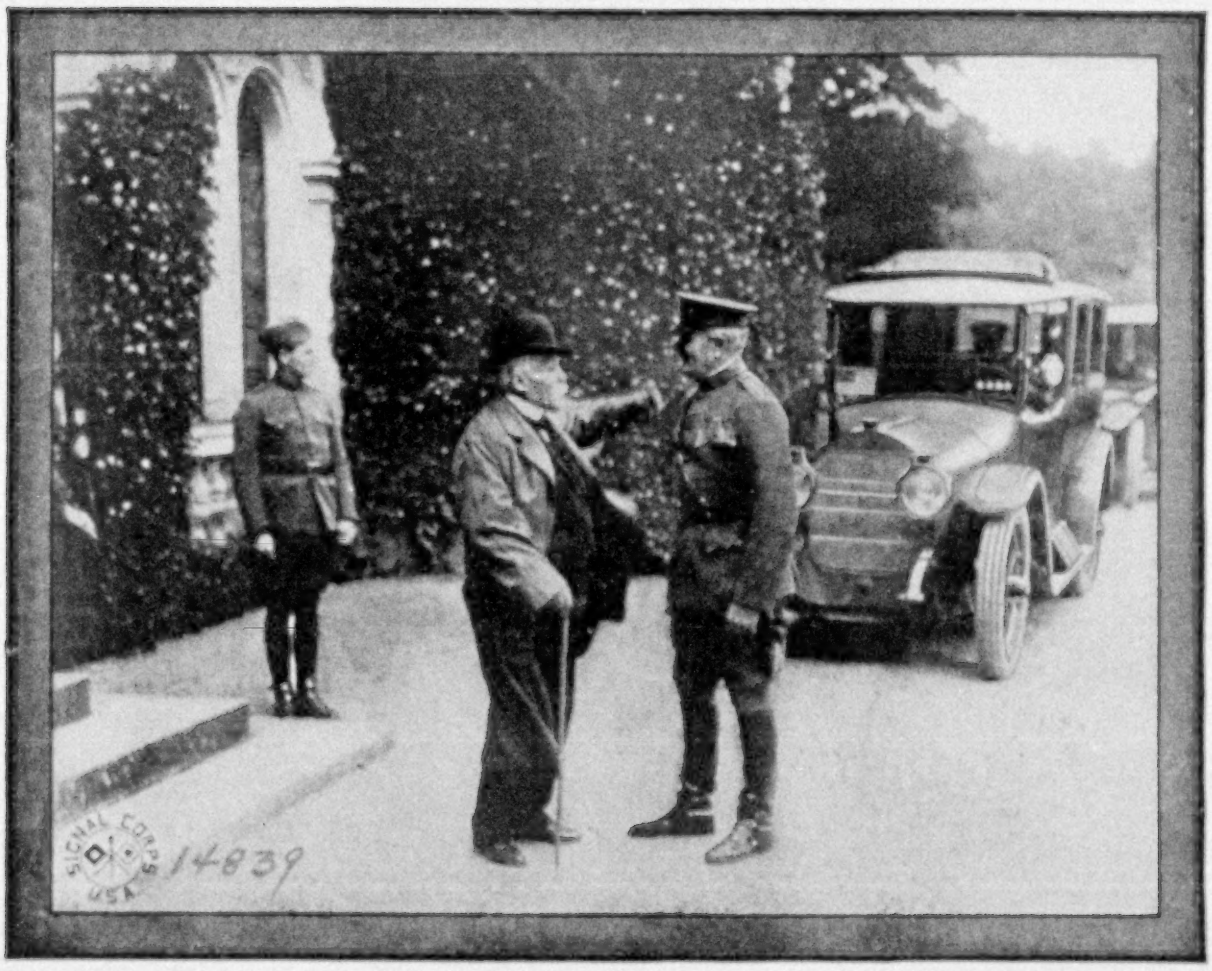

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU AND GENERAL PERSHING AT VERSAILLES, FRANCE

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In the background is General Pershing's Automobile identified by the four stars on the windshield.

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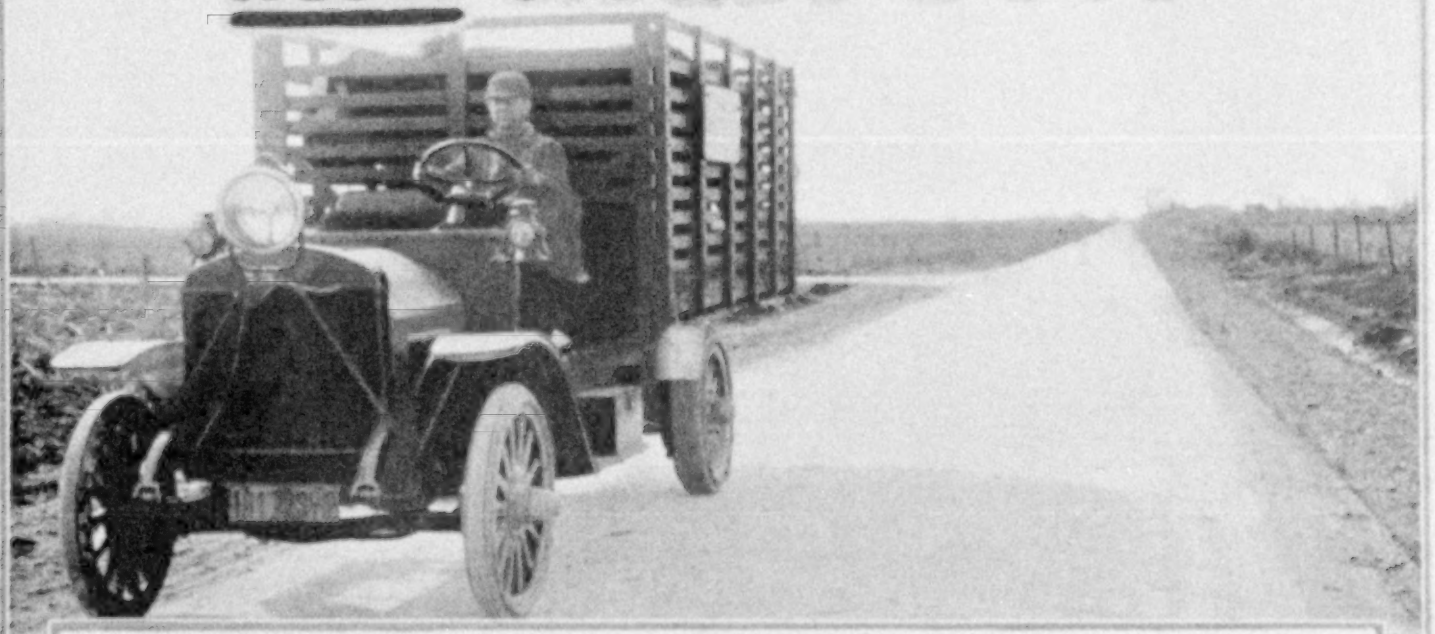

THIS load of roast beef, life stock from farms in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Ind., is on its way over one of the **concrete roads** of Marion Co. to the Indianapolis stockyards. Before the combination of motor trucks and **concrete roads** existed in Marion Co., farmers in the vicinity of Indianapolis had to sell live stock to dealers, who bought enough cattle in the neighborhood to make a carload for shipment to Indianapolis.

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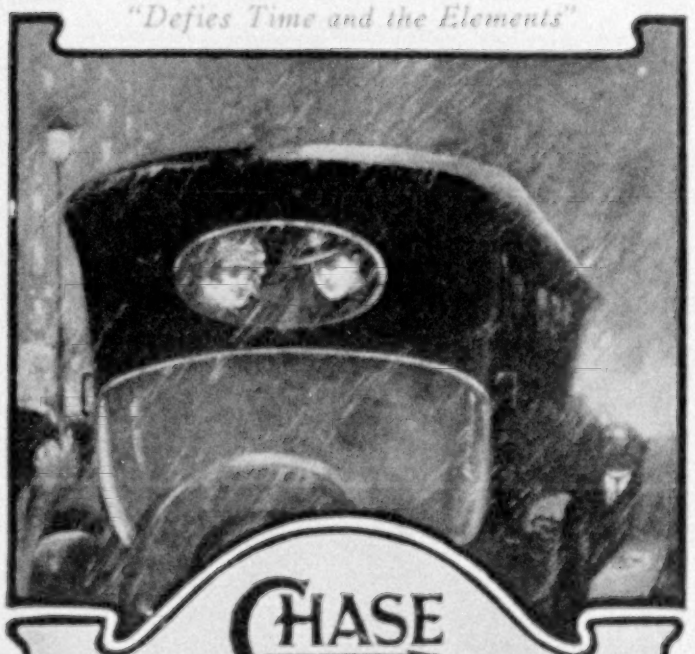

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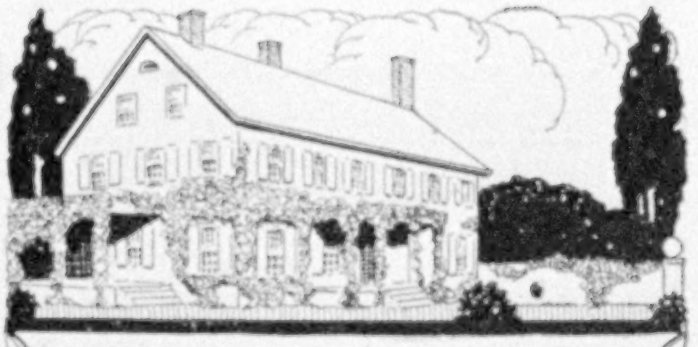

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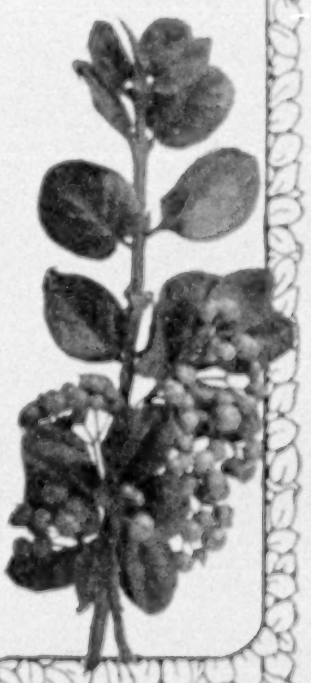

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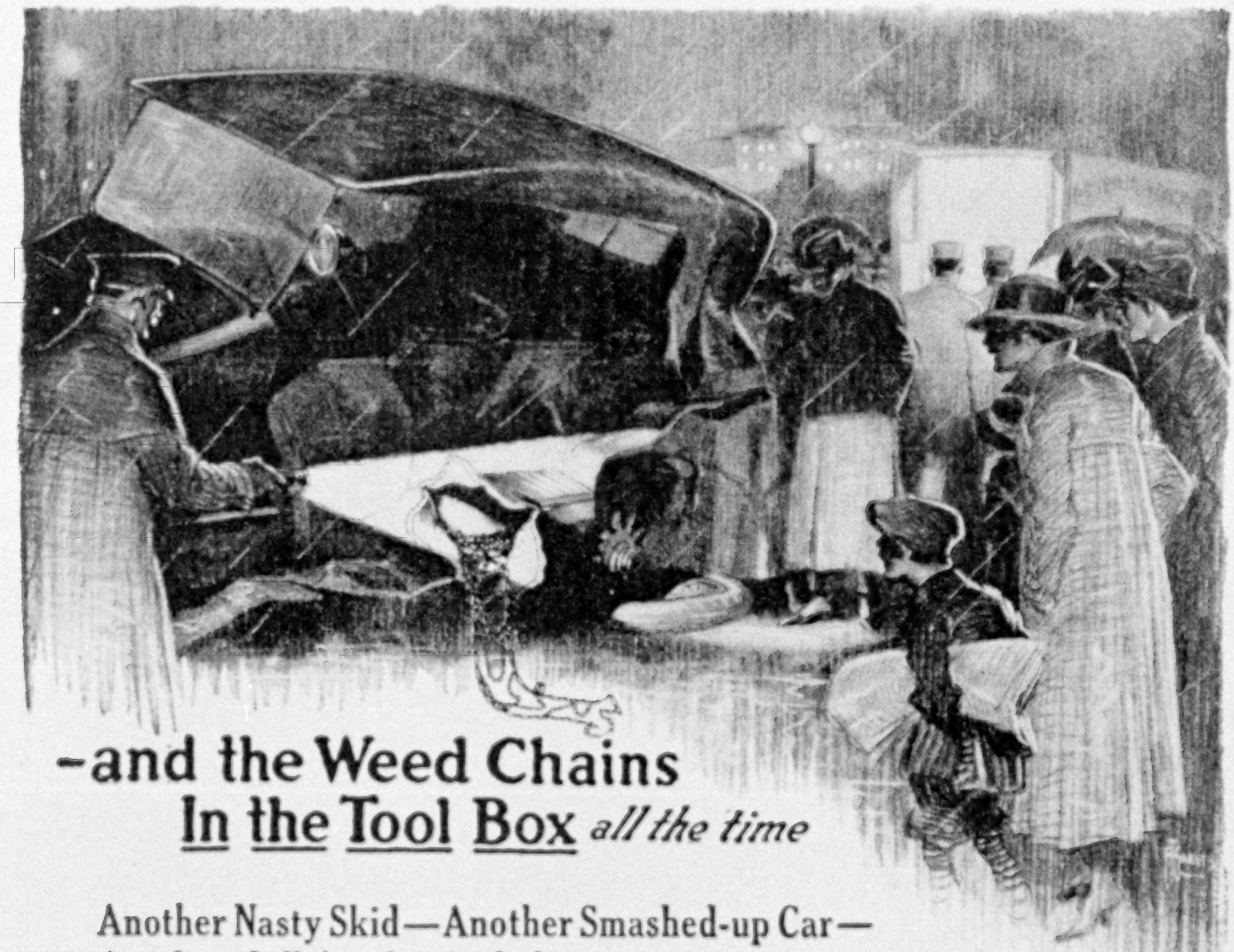

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VOL. XXXIV, No. 6 WASHINGTON DECEMBER, 1918

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

THE RACES OF EUROPE

The Graphic Epitome of a Never-ceasing Human Drama. The Aspirations, Failures, Achievements, and Conflicts of the Polyglot People of the Most Densely Populated Continent

BY EDWIN A. GROSVENOR, L. H. D., LL. D.

PRESIDENT UNITED CHAPTERS, PHI BETA KAPPA, AND RECENTLY PROFESSOR OF MODERN GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN AMHERST COLLEGE

Dr. Grosvenor, the author of this article, has devoted fifty years to the study of the racial conditions of Europe. Twenty years as Professor of History in Robert College, at Constantinople, gave him unusual opportunity to observe intensively the subject with which he deals, for nowhere else in the world has the racial tide ebbed and flowed in such remarkable fashion as in the Balkans, and nowhere else has the teacher of history found more need for an intimate knowledge of his subject. There is not a country in Europe which he has not visited and among whose people he has not personal acquaintances and friends. He is the author of "Constantinople," two volumes; "Contemporary History," "The Permanence of the Greek Type," of some three hundred articles on Eastern subjects in various cyclopedias, was Editor of the Reference History of the World in Webster's International Dictionary (last edition), and has translated, with revision, Duruy's "History of Modern Times" and "History of the World" from the French and "Andronike" (the most popular Greek novel) from the modern Greek.

EUROPE is the smallest, except one, of the six continents. Of about the same size as Canada or Brazil, one might question, regarding merely territorial extent, whether Europe should be called a continent at all. Siberia exceeds it by more than a million square miles. On the map of the Eastern Hemisphere it appears insignificant. It is dwarfed on the south by the ponderous bulk of Africa, while Asia, to which it clings, thrusts it disdainfully away toward the northwest.

Were it attached to Asia by a distinct isthmus, as is Africa or as are North and South America to each other, it would, as a well outlined peninsula, possess an easily recognized existence of its own.

Instead, an indefinite border land, more than two thousand miles in length, makes it impossible to tell where Asia ends and Europe begins. The interjection of the Caspian Sea breaks this border-land into two great stretches, one between the Arctic and the Caspian, and

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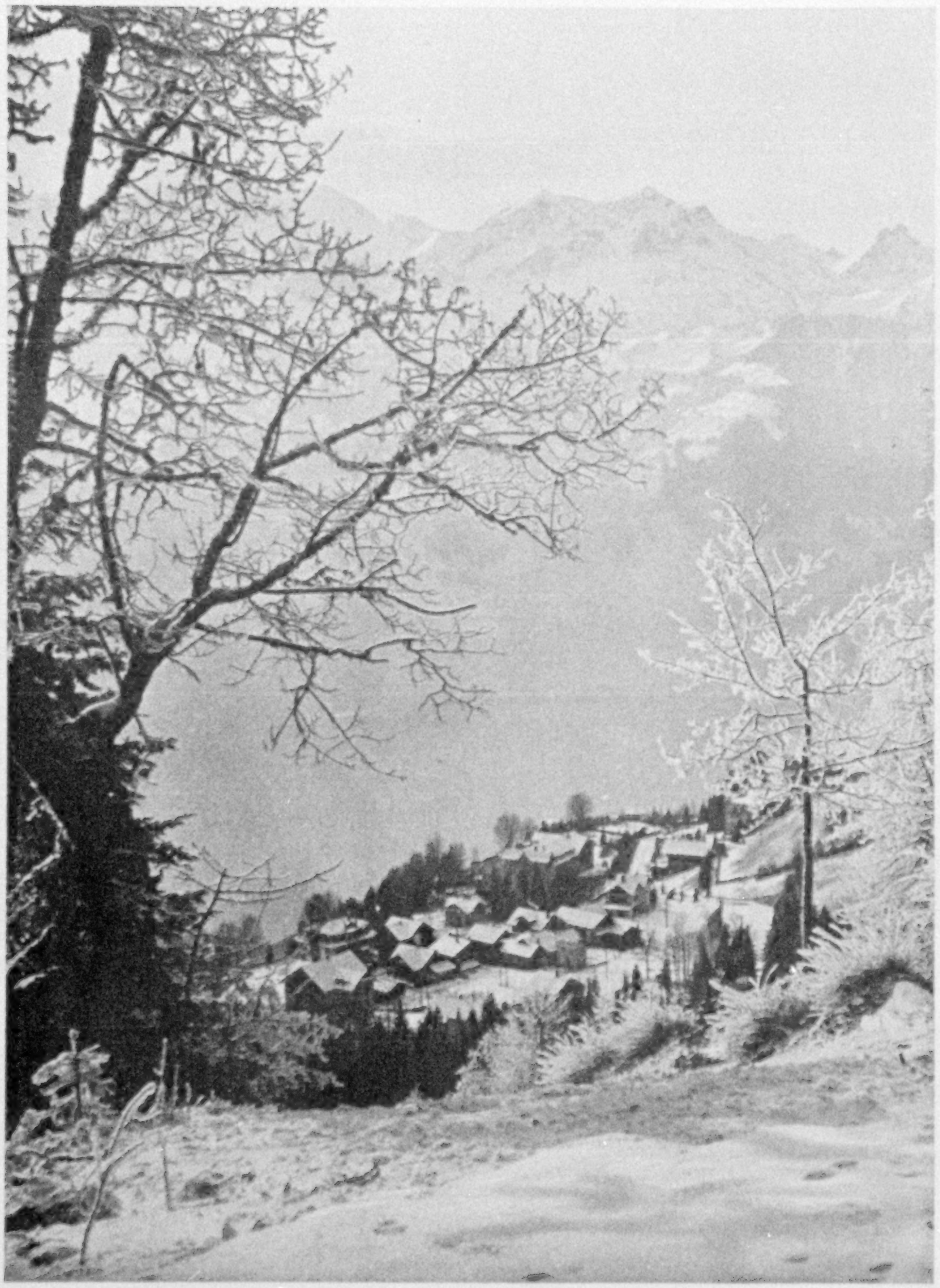

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THE BERNESE OBERLAND: SWITZERLAND—MOUNTAINS ARE NATURE'S TOWERING SIGN-POSTS DIRECTING THROUGH THE AGES THE MIGRATIONS OF RESTLESS RACES

"The various routes of migration into Europe, the later wanderings of the immigrants, and their constant relocations may be directly traced to geographic causes, of which the mountain system, the rivers, and plains had a determinative part. The backbone and dominant factor of the continent is the Alps" (see page 448 and also map on page 506).

one between the mountains of the Caucasus and the Black Sea.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME EUROPE

On the map Europe is only an extension or prolongation of Asia; but to this prolongation its unique physical features and its resultant history have given a distinct preëminence.

Between Europe and Asia there is no natural boundary; neither does any official line of demarcation exist. The Russians sometimes imagine such a line in the "crest of the Urals." But in the wide region over which the broad, low Urals spread, no crest ever has been or can be traced. Moreover, the Urals themselves traverse only a part of the space which subtends Europe from Asia. Because of the arbitrary or undetermined nature of that eastern boundary, eminent authorities vary in their estimate of the total area of Europe by several hundred thousand square miles.

The name Europe has been in use for more than twenty-five hundred years. Its origin and meaning are unknown. Perhaps it is derived, as the ancients believed, from the fair maiden Europa, beloved of Jupiter. Perhaps it comes from the word *irib* or *ereb*, found on Assyrian monuments and supposed to mean darkness, or the setting sun, in distinction from *asu*, found on the same monuments and supposed to mean the rising sun, or Asia. Let us agree, however, with Herodotus who naïvely confesses that "no mortal can ever hope to find out the true meaning of this word inherited from the forefathers."

WHY EUROPE'S RACES ARE PROGRESSIVE

Europe does not equal one-fourteenth of the land surface and is less than one-fiftieth of the entire surface of the globe; yet upon it dwell 450,000,000 human beings, more than a fourth of all mankind. Nor are all Europeans found in Europe. They and their children have occupied and populated the whole Western Hemisphere, of which they were the discoverers. They have partitioned and subdued to themselves nearly the whole of Africa. With the exception of China and Japan, they control all Asia and all the islands of all the seas. During the last twenty-five centuries, from them as from a focus have radiated the art and science and thought of the world.

How has this stupendous result been brought about? What potent causes have produced such practical monopoly of universal leadership?

That the early ancestors of the present European peoples were more highly endowed than their kindred or contemporaries or possessed greater capacity for development, there is no reason to believe.

In the physical advantages Europe possesses are revealed the causes which have given to Europeans and the descendants of Europeans their unquestioned superiority.

Almost the whole of Europe is situated in the northern half of the North Temperate Zone. Its extreme northern point, the North Cape, is nineteen degrees from the Pole. Tarifa, its extreme southern point, is thirty-six degrees from the Equator.

Nowhere, except in the farthest boreal limits, does excessive cold stunt body and mind. Nowhere does excessive and continued heat sap energy and enervate the will. No spontaneous prodigality of Nature removes the necessity of exertion and induces sloth.

Here, where the air invigorates, man must labor if he would survive. The rewards of labor are reasonably sure, but something more is necessary than to satisfy one day's needs. The periodic succession, "the rhythmic swing," of the seasons, where winter invariably follows summer, compels him to take thought and make some provision of food, shelter, and clothing for the days to come. Even slight labor and little forethought, neither of which can be escaped, force him toward emergence from the primitive and purely animal state toward higher existence.

Much thus far said would apply to the parallel region of North America occupied by the Dominion of Canada and the United States. It applies to no other portion of the globe. The greater part

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Photograph by A. W. Cutler

A SCENE ON A TRIBUTARY OF THE DANUBE: A NATURAL ROADWAY FOR PASTORAL PEOPLES FROM ASIA INTO EUROPE

"The rivers of Europe have limited and determined the wanderings of peoples, the march of armies, and the boundaries of States" (see page 448). This Hungarian swineherd guards a curious flock—pigs upon whose backs grows a kind of wool instead of bristles.

of Africa and South America is included in the Torrid Zone. The vast broken plateau of continental Asia is girdled west, south, and east by hills or mountains which shut out the influence of the sea.

The climate of western Europe is determined by the Gulf Stream, the mightiest, most rapid and most beneficent of ocean currents. Its heated mass, deflected eastward by the Banks of Newfoundland, reaches the shores of Europe, creating on its way the exhaustless fisheries of the North Sea. Its warmth breaks the force of the winter and keeps the harbors ice-free in the Norwegian fiords. It gives to Liverpool a milder climate than that of Washington, a thousand miles farther south, and in the British Islands, due east of Labrador, causes grass to grow throughout the year.*

As no formidable barrier to breezes from the sea is interposed, the prevailing winds of Europe, loaded with ocean moisture, spread hundreds of miles inland, relieving the excesses of the seasons and fertilizing the soil.

EUROPE'S VAST COAST-LINE

The coast-line of Europe is remarkable for its length and its availability. South America is twice and Africa three times as large, and yet, although Europe is landlocked on its eastern or Asiatic side, it has a longer coast-line than that of those two continents combined. North America has double the area of Europe. But, except for what stretches along the inhospitable Arctic, the sea front of the two is nearly the same.

Europe is intersected by numerous vast, narrow, half-inland gulfs and seas which endlessly break its contour and multiply its length.

No other body of water rivals the incomparable sea which forms the southern boundary of Europe, the Mediterranean. Its general direction is east and west for nearly 2,200 miles, and it is wholly included in the southern, more genial, part of the Temperate Zone. Bathing the shores of all the continents of the old world, its area of 900,000 square miles makes it seem like an inland ocean. Two great peninsulas cut half way across, one of them more than seven hundred miles in length.

A succession of great islands at almost equal distances follow one another along a line rudely parallel to its general direction. Innumerable other islands dot its main expanse and fringe its shores. Hence results a maze of connecting seas, which abound in deep, spacious, tideless harbors to invite the enterprise of the merchant and to provide refuge from the tempest.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ÆGEAN

Of all those interconnecting seas the Ægean or Archipelago was to exert the earliest and most abiding influence. Nowhere else did the ancient world afford a like training school for seamanship. The dwellers on the peninsular shores of Greece and Asia Minor were impelled by the circumstances of their lot to venture upon, gradually to understand, and finally to master the sea. And the sea gave back something greater than mere material returns.

Inevitably the old land kingdoms, Egypt, Assyria, Persia, India, submerged the individual in the mass. As inevitably, in the men who singly or in groups of twos or threes wrestled with and overcame the sea, the sense of personal independence was roused. This was both achievement and revelation. It was the impelling motive at Marathon and in all the struggles for freedom since down to the present day.

Classic Greece was the creation of the Mediterranean. Without the Mediterranean there would have been no Rome, of whose State it was at once the heart and the bond of union. Nor has its part in the world been less preëminent through the middle ages down to modern times. Until the sixteenth century the shifting capital of the world was located in some one of its three great peninsulas. Of all these causes which have given to

*See also, in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "The Gulf Stream," by Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury (August, 1912).

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By Henri Guinier (Salon de 1914)

THE CELTIC TYPE—A PEOPLE OF STOCKY BUILD, MEDIUM HEIGHT, ROUND HEADS, AND BROAD FACES

In "La Fontaine Miraculeuse" (The Miraculous Fountain) the artist Guinier has registered the salient physical characteristics of the Celtic group, which in ancient times lived nearest the Alps and on the great western plateaus of Europe and which now is represented in Brittany and portions of Ireland (see page 450 and Map of Races of Europe, published as a supplement to this number).

Europeans their ascendency over men, none has been more powerful than the fact that Europe rises like a pyramid from the Mediterranean Sea.

THE TASK OF RACE CLASSIFICATION IS MOST PERPLEXING

In discussing the races of Europe we take two things for granted: (1) that all Europeans are descended from one original stock; (2) that the remote ancestors of the present inhabitants of Europe came from Asia. We must acknowledge that many eminent scholars have controverted these assumptions and that neither has been absolutely proved, but learned opinion inclines more and more to recognition of their truth.

A race is a great division of mankind, having in common certain distinguishing peculiarities and thus forming a comprehensive class, apparently derived from a distinct primitive source.

Classification into races of the 1,700,000,000 human beings who populate the earth may seem easy. A European, a Negro, and a Chinaman differentiate themselves at a glance. Nevertheless, every attempt at classification has shown it to be a most difficult and perplexing task. Most classifications, especially of minor races, have not been comprehensive or have involved contradictions.

During the last two hundred years many such attempts have been made. The color of the skin, the color and direction of the eyes, the color and texture of the hair, some anatomical characteristic such as the aspect of the nose or the length of the limbs in proportion to the trunk, peculiarities of various parts of the skeleton, thickness or thinness of the skull, capacity of the cranium as measured by the quantity of sand or shot required to fill it, the horizontal circumference of the skull, the angle made by the intersection of the axis of the face with the axis of the skull (commonly called the facial angle), the cephalic index, the relative length, breadth, and height of the skull, have been among the tests employed to determine race. Language has generally been an inseparable part of the test and often the final decision has been based upon it.

Tireless scholars have sought to demonstrate and apply the comprehensive accuracy of some one or other of these tests. Their researches have revealed how impossible it is to indicate essential differences among the sons of men. Efforts to resolve the mass of humanity into component parts have had as principal result the finding out how homogeneous mankind is.

Nevertheless, in each of those tests there is a certain degree of truth and of applicability. Among the most recent and at present the most popular is the cephalic index. This is simply, "The figures that express the ratio of the greatest breadth to the greatest length of the skull, the latter being taken as one hundred." If the proportion is above 80 to 100, the term is brachycephalic, short-headed, and hence round-headed. If below 80 to 100, it is dolichocephalic, long-headed.

THE FIVE GREAT GROUPS OF RACES

The number of distinct human groups or races is variously estimated from the three, Japhetic, Semitic and Hamitic of the Bible, or the three, Caucasian, Mongol, and Negro, of Cuvier, to the eleven of Pickering and the sixteen of Desmoulins. The estimate in 1781 by Dr. Blumenbach, the father of anthropology, has best withstood the attacks of time. He finds five races, Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American, and Malay.

It is said that, when in doubt how to name the first race, a finely typical skull was brought him from the Caucasus and hence came the idea of calling the race Caucasian. In the name is no suggestion that the race originated in or had any connection with the Caucasus.

Bouillet indicates the physical characteristics of the Caucasian as, "Head oval; face not projecting, lips thin, eyes horizontal; color white; hair long and glossy; beard abundant; intellectual superiority." Of the Mongolian he says, "Cheek-bones prominent; eyelids drawn toward the temples; skull rounded; face flat; nose depressed, ears long and protruding, skin

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yellow and sometimes brown, beard scanty, hair straight and black."

The other three races do not concern us, as they have in no way affected the history of Europe or contributed to its life.

The Caucasians and Mongolians are further divided into branches or groups, distinguished by difference in language and by minor physical peculiarities.

Two main divisions are at once recognized among the Caucasians, designated as the Indo-European or Japhetic and the Syro-Arab or Semitic. Indo-European indicates the belief that Europeans came from the basin of the Indus. Syro-Arab means, originating in Syria and Arabia.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY

The Indo-European includes eight branches or groups. These are: in Asia, the Aryas or Hindus of India, the Persians and the Armenians, the last two being often termed Iranians from the great plateau of Iran where they had their origin; in Europe, the Greeks, Latins, Celts, Teutons, or Germans, and Slavs.

Common usage treats these groups as races, so properly we speak of the Celtic race or the Slavic race or of the races of Europe. Because of the intimate relations of the Greeks and Latins and the cognate nearness of their languages, the two are denoted as of the Greco-Latin race. German and Teuton are interchangeable, being synonymous terms.

The great majority of the peoples who have invaded Europe and whose descendants are now settled there belong to the Indo-European family. In addition, about 30,000,000 persons, or one-fifteenth of the inhabitants of Europe, are Finno-Ugrians and Turks, members of the Ural-Altaic branch of the Mongolian family. All the rest, except the Jews, Maltese, and Saracens (Syro-Arab), and possibly except the Basques, are of Indo-European stock.

Ural-Altaian comprehends peoples, found between the Altai and Ural mountains. Finno-Ugrian is specific of a western group of Ural-Altaians. The term is derived from Finn and Ugra, the region on both sides of the Urals.

GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS DETERMINE RACE MIGRATIONS

The various routes of migration into Europe, the later wanderings of the immigrants, and their constant relocations, may be directly traced to geographic causes, of which the mountain system, the rivers and plains had a determinative part (see map, page 506).

The backbone and dominant factor of the continent is the Alps. The Pyrenees and the rugged Scandinavian plateau stand isolated and apart. But the Cevennes, the Jura, the Vosges, the Apennines, the tri-lateral of Bohemia, the Carpathians, the Balkans, and the gigantic masses of Montenegro, Albania, and Greece, are outspurs of the Alps. West, south, and southeast their foothills touch the seas.

Though the Alps loom across the continent like a barrier, they are less difficult to traverse than the Pyrenees. More than a dozen Alpine passes were familiar to the military expeditions of the Romans. A pass is not a gorge but a way, resulting from depressions in the great range to which deep-cut valleys lead from plains. Over those depressions poured not only the troops of Hannibal and Napoleon but numerous invaders both before and after Julius Cæsar.

In the Alps are the fountain heads of the Rhone, Rhine, and Po, and in the outspurs rise the Loire, Seine, Meuse, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, and Danube. These rivers have each limited or determined the wanderings of peoples, the march of armies, and the boundaries of States. The Danube was a natural and inevitable westward roadway of pastoral peoples from Asia.

THE ALPS, THE SIGN-POST OF EUROPE'S RACES

A line drawn from the mouth of the Pruth to the mouth of the Niemen, and thence prolonged through the Baltic and Gulf of Bothnia to the sources of the Torne Elf, gives an approximation of real or historic Europe's eastern frontier

THE MASTER ARTIST IMMORTALIZES ON CANVAS THE SPIRITUALIZED FEATURES OF THE GRECO-LATIN TYPE

Raphael, like all geniuses of the brush, employed models from among his own people to represent the Virgin and Child, and in his matchless Sistine Madonna we see a typical Greco-Latin face and figure (see page 450).

and extent. West of that line and north of the Alpine system, an enormous plain, broken only by the watersheds of its rivers, extends to the North Sea.

When the Christian era began, all that plain was covered by forests except the marshlands in the east. That plain, as well as Scandinavia, peopled almost wholly by Teutons, was sometimes called Germania. East of that line was another still more enormous plain, Sarmatia, the home of the Slavs, a race almost unknown. The Alps, northern Italy, a part of Spain, France, and the British Islands were inhabited by Celts. The centers of the Greco-Latins were Greece and Italy.

Thus, at the time of Christ the Alps are the signpost of Europe, roughly pointing out where the races are to be found: north of the Alps, the Teutons; south of the Alps, the Greco-Latins; in the Alps and to the west, the Celts; far east of the Alps, little affected by them, and therefore little influenced by Europe and of as little influence in it, the Slavs and the Finno-Ugrians.

FAIR-HAIRED FOLKS NORTH OF THE ALPS

Since scholars have found it difficult to indicate the great races of mankind and even impossible to agree as to how many such races there are, it is not surprising that they have found it still harder to specify distinctive characteristics of the various subdivisions or minor races. This fact becomes evident as one seeks to indicate the peculiar physical traits of the Celts, the Teutons, the Slavs, and the Greco-Latins. They can be described only in general terms, though such terms, never exact, merely approach exactness.

The ancient Greeks applied to all fair-haired peoples living north of the Alps the common name Keltoi, or Celts. Later these Keltoi were recognized as consisting of two groups, shading off into each other.

The name Celt was then limited to the group which lived nearest the Alps and on the great western plateaus. This group is also called Alpine. In general its peoples were of stocky build and medium height, their heads round, faces broad, eyes gray or hazel, noses rather broad, complexion light, and hair light brown. This is the Celtic type.

The second group had its seat in Scandinavia and spread out southward till it mingled with the first group. Its peoples were in general less vivacious than the Celts, and had longer heads, longer faces, narrower noses, lighter hair, blue eyes, and were taller. Their type is the Teuton, or German, or a less common term, the Nordic.

The Slavs (as Russian philologists assert, from slava, glory, the glorious, or slova, speech, one who speaks) do not appear in history until about the fifth century A. D. They are in general less animate in appearance and facial expression than either the Teuton or the Celt.

In general they are stalwart, the hair and beard abundant, the hands and feet small. But, however it may have been thousands of years ago, there is no Slavic physical type today as there was and is a Teutonic and Celtic type. This fact is probably due to the remarkable faculty in absorbing other races which the Slav possesses and to the different influences of the various regions in which the Slav is found. Dark-complexioned and light-complexioned, short and tall, black-bearded, red-bearded, and yellow-bearded, the Slav in physical characteristics is the most cosmopolitan of men.

The Greco-Latin in its two types, the Greek and the Roman, is familiar; the "dark whites" of Huxley, active, demonstrative, vivacious; in politics and administration, in philosophy and the arts, the teacher of mankind.

THE BEGINNINGS OF RACES SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

The beginning and infancy of any race is unknown, shrouded in mystery which legends confuse rather than illumine. Nevertheless a record, incomplete and fragmentary, of the races of Europe is available for the last two thousand years. This record it will be interesting to review briefly. Otherwise we should be unable to appreciate the complex situation in present-day Europe.

In the year 117 the Roman Empire at-

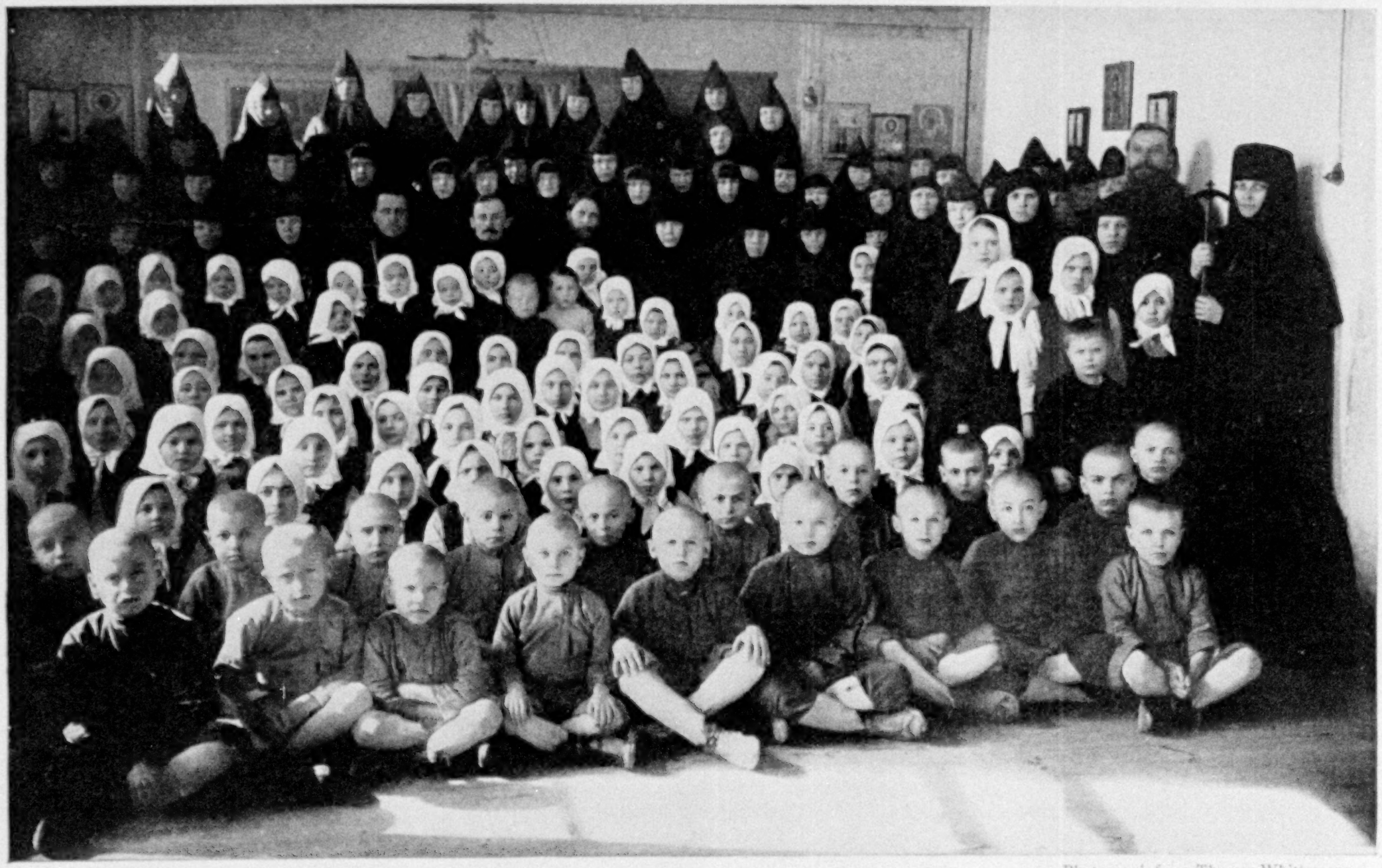
By Virginia Demont-Breton

"FOLK OF THE SEA"—THE FAIR-HAIRED TEUTON, OR NORDIC, TYPE

Here a noted artist has recorded on canvas the distinctive physical attributes of a people less vivacious than the Celts and possessing longer faces, lighter hair, and blue eyes (see page 450).

tained its largest extent. It embraced all the countries on the Mediterranean as well as a strip of land entirely surrounding the Black Sea. It also included Britain, all the region now occupied by the Rumanians in Transylvania, Rumania proper and Bessarabia, and a still larger territory between the Euphrates and Tigris. Its strongly fortified northern boundaries were the Rhine from its mouth and the Danube as far as where now stands the city of Budapest. More than any other empire mankind had seen, it was the culmination and embodiment of order, law, justice, and civilization.

Beyond its northern frontiers in that northern plain was seething another and a fiercer world. It was uncivilized and incoherent, a mere disorderly mass of humanity, the direct opposite of everything the Roman knew. The Teutonic and Slavic tribes who occupied its unbounded area, incessantly fighting with one another, were so constantly on the move that, except in most general terms, one cannot indicate the location of any.



Photograph from Thomas Whittemore

YOUNG RUSSIA, THE SOLE HOPE OF A GREAT NATION NOW IN THE THROES OF POLITICAL AND MENTAL REBIRTH

The vast dominion which occupies the eastern plain of Europe is inhabited by Slavic peoples—Great Russians, Ukrainians (or Little Russians), White Russians, and Cossacks. The Slav types in this illustration are war orphans (see page 450).

THE BURSTING OF THE HUN TEMPEST

Suddenly there burst upon Europe the tempest of the Huns, a Finno-Altaic people who had been long located in the great Asiatic plains beyond the Caspian. Their numbers prodigiously increasing, they expanded toward the west.

In the fourth century after Christ, as if under a sudden impulse, the whole multitude, in great carts and on horseback, carrying all their possessions, started for Europe. Crossing the Volga, they forced the Alans, a formidable people of mixed blood, to join them.

The Goths, a Teutonic people from Scandinavia, at that time occupied all the territory between the Don and Theiss. Their two branches—the Visi-Goths, or Western Goths, and the Ostro-Goths, or Eastern Goths—had united, and together constituted the mightiest power in Europe outside of Rome. This Empire the Huns overwhelmed.

The Ostro-Goths submitted, biding their time till the tempest passed. The Visi-Goths sought an asylum south of the Danube, in the Eastern Roman Empire, of which Constantinople was the newly founded capital.

The Huns bivouacked for half a century in the center of Europe. On the Danube they founded as their capital the town of Buda, which with Pest on the opposite bank is still the capital of the Hungarians.

Words cannot express the horror with which the Huns were regarded by Romans and Teutons alike. Their tiny eyes piercing flat, bony faces, their low, pointed foreheads, their broad, squat noses, their immense flaring ears, their tattooed and painted skin, their grotesque and distorted forms, made them seem monsters rather than men. Bloodthirsty and indifferent to suffering, destitute of human affection or feeling, they were reported to be the offspring of demons and witches, to have foul spirits at their command, and to be masters of infernal magic.

The so-called barbarian invasions of Europe are rightly reckoned as beginning with this irruption of the Huns. Many migrations had already taken place. Many peoples had assailed the Roman provinces since Brennus and his Gauls ravaged Italy and republican Rome; but each of those invasions and attacks had been an isolated event, coming and passing, the consequences of which were relatively small. None had set the entire continent in commotion.

DISORDER FOLLOWED THE HUNS EVERYWHERE

Before the coming of the Huns, outside the Roman Empire there had been disorder, but a disorder localized and confined. For centuries after the Huns, everywhere, from Scandinavia and the Vistula to northern Africa, continuous and ever-changing disorder reigned supreme. Populations, incessantly displaced, crowded upon one another. Celts, Slavs, Teutons, Huns, and Romans mixed and were lost in the wild confusion.

Attila, King of the Huns, roused his people to resume their career of conquest in the west. His 700,000 fighting men comprised not only Huns, his chief reliance, but contingents from all the subjugated peoples and such other auxiliaries as his skill could attract. The tottering western Empire rallied in one supreme effort under Ætius, "the last Roman general," and brought into the field every man whom piety or patriotism or hope of reward could enlist.

The enormous hosts met on that undulating plain that lies between Chateau-Thierry and Chalons. At stake were not primarily the interests of a State, but the independence and civilization of the men then alive. This is rightly reckoned one of the decisive battles of the world. Though fought almost fifteen centuries ago, these last tragic years give a keen and renewed significance to that battle of Chalons, the first dread battle of the Marne.

Attila did not long survive his defeat. The subject Teutonic and Slavic tribes regained their independence. The hordes of Huns dispersed; some remained on the right bank of the Danube, in the Hungary of today; some settled in the Dobrudja; some wandered back and were absorbed in the kingdoms of their kin,

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then rising on the Dnieper and the Volga. They left little behind except an execrable memory.

THE ADVENT OF THE GERMANS

A few years after the disruption of the Huns, Odoacer, chief of the German Heruli and of tribes in alliance with them, forced the last emperor in Rome to abdicate the throne. Thus he extinguished the western Roman Empire, fixed the boundary between ancient and modern history, and eternalized himself as the first northern barbarian to rule in Italy. Indifferent to the weak Slavic tribes scattered in their midst and to the more numerous Slavs in the marshes and forests beyond, no longer hampered by awe of Rome or terror of the Huns, the Teutons were ready for the conquest of western Europe.

When Theodoric, greatest of the Goths, died at his capital, Ravenna, in 526, just fifty years after the extinction of the western Roman Empire, that conquest had apparently been achieved. The definite subjugation of Britain, though not yet complete, was assured by the solid settlements of the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles.

The few Celts of Armorica or Brittany, of Ireland and Scotland, the still fewer Basques in the Pyrenees, and that part of the Balkan Peninsula which the impregnable walls of Constantinople defended, had not been subdued. With those exceptions, all Europe west of the Vistula and Dneister, all from Norway and Sweden as far as and beyond the Mediterranean, was occupied by German kingdoms and ruled by German kings. The western world had become Teutonic. The conquest seemed not only universal but permanent.

The strongest of such kingdoms were those of the Ostro-Goths in Italy and the Visi-Goths in Spain. The one ruled from Sicily to the Danube; the other from the south of Spain to the Loire.

The Goths had become Christians in the fourth century, long before any other Teutonic people. Their conversion, accomplished not by the sword or royal command, but through the preaching of Ulfilas, their great apostle, seems to have affected their conduct and character. In the version made for them by Ulfilas in an alphabet probably of his own devising, they possessed the first translation of the Bible in any Teutonic, Celtic, or Slavic tongue. From it Ulfilas carefully omitted the four Books of the Kings, fearing they would excite further the warlike passions of his countrymen. The Goths were the least barbarous and most humane of all the early invaders. Yet neither of their kingdoms was to continue long.

Residence in a southern climate sapped the vigor of the forest-bred warriors of the north. All Goths, as supporters of the Arian doctrine, met the active opposition of the Church of Rome. Family quarrels wasted resources and energy. In Italy the long-wandering pagan Lombards, a Teutonic tribe, and the Hunnic horde of the Avars replaced the Ostro-Goths. In Spain the Visi-Goths were overthrown by the Arab invasion. So the more than 300,000 Goths disappeared, absorbed among the inhabitants of the two peninsulas. Fragments of the Gothic Bible still exist, precious relics of an otherwise extinct tongue. Even Gothic architecture has no connection with the Goths or with any structure they ever built. It was introduced by purists in the seventeenth century as a term of reproach, meaning barbarous, and applied to all styles not classic.

This story of the Goths is important as affording example of what went on for many, many years throughout the lands once part of the Roman Empire. States, great and small, of various degrees of dignity, were constantly set up by various tribes and races, only to topple over, and chiefs and followers to be absorbed into the native population. Every political division was a crucible of evershifting size wherein races were fused.

As Britain had been a Roman province in hardly more than name, fallen Rome became to the Briton a mere tradition of the past, and little of her majesty was left in England to impress the barbarian invader. Elsewhere the Greco-Latin influence is almost startling in its

"THE SLAV IN PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS IS THE MOST COSMOPOLITAN OF MEN"

"Thanks to his remarkable faculty for absorbing other races, he is dark complexioned and light complexioned, short and tall, black bearded, red bearded, and yellow bearded" (see page 450).

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THE SLAVS IN GENERAL ARE A STALWART RACE, LESS ANIMATE IN APPEARANCE AND FACIAL EXPRESSION THAN EITHER THE TEUTONS OR THE CELTS

The Russian is noted for his abundant hair and beard, but these specimens of Slav manhood have just come from the military barber, for the photograph was made in a prison camp in Germany

tenacity. Every European country over which the Roman ruled speaks some form of the Latin language and is administered by Roman law.

THE PERIOD OF INVASION ENDS

The main period of invasion and consequent migration begins with the irruption of the Huns and ends with the Norman conquest of England in 1066. The Crusades, which came on later, were a gigantic episode, not of invasion or settlement, but of departure. Some of the Crusaders straggled back. The vast majority laid their bones by the roadside or in the East and little affected the making of modern European races.

The turmoil, continuous through a score of what Homer would call "generations of fighting men," did not immediately cease, but became spasmodic. Through that period the Teuton and the Greco-Latin center attention, both because they were the chief actors and because of the importance of the stage on which they acted. Wherever the Celt appeared, his rôle is that of one who in vain bravely resists and is all the time pushed farther to the wall.

THE ADVENT OF THE SLAV

The Slav becomes more distinct in the sixth century, at times occupying land which the Teutons had left vacant or at times engaging in attack. The first articulate utterance of the Slavs was when the city of Novgorod, harassed by internal commotions which it could not suppress, sent in 862 the following message to the chief of the Varangians, a tribe of Northmen: "Our country is great and fertile, but everything is in disorder. Come to govern us and rule over us."

There is no reason to doubt the credibility of this event, which, in the case of the Slav, is typical rather than surprising. In 1862 the whole Russian Empire celebrated the millennial anniversary of the coming of Ruric and his brothers in answer to this appeal as the beginning of Russian history.

Lack of self-reliance or of initiative capacity, anciently as now, appeared to be a characteristic almost inseparable from the Slav. Dependence upon some helping or guiding hand has often resulted in his own undoing, while he himself has seemed unable to retain what his industry or courage had won. The story of the Slavic race is crowded with examples of this fact (see pages 450 and 460-464).

A fundamental source of its strength is that, as Professor Hrdlicka remarks, "there seems to be something in the Slav make-up which favors a high birthrate. . . . The Slavs as a whole show the highest fertility among the more important European peoples."

The Eastern Roman or Greek or Byzantine Empire, after an existence sometimes glorious, but sometimes inglorious, through a thousand years, ended in 1453 under the strangling grip of the Ottoman Turks, whose invasion was unlike any that preceded.

The horrors of the Hunnic Empire had been alleviated by its brief continuance; the so-called barbaric invasions wrought not only evil, but greater good by infusing into the veins of worn-out races their own virile blood and rendering possible all that Europe has since been and done. But the Turkish invasion is unrelieved by a single mitigating fact (see also The Ottoman Turks, page 473).

NO UNMIXED RACES AFTER INVASION

Tribal loyalty and personal attachment to the chief characterized the early barbarians. Prestige of victory and hope of gain attracted volunteers and hirelings to any successful leader. The invading armies were thus heterogeneous bodies, made up of adventurers from many sources, but in after years were mistakenly regarded as tribal kin of their leader.

For instance, the men who followed William the Norman to England are usually regarded as Normans. Doubtless many of them were. But, since his own barons balked at the hazardous enterprise, William "had to gather a motley host from every quarter of France." Afterwards success attached the splendor of the Norman name to every man in that motley host.

Most of the invasions by land and almost all of those by sea were made by

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A GROUP OF UKRAINIANS, OR LITTLE RUSSIANS, IN NATIVE COSTUME

The Ukrainians work hard, fight hard, and play hard. They are blessed with an elastic temperament. One of their most striking characteristics is their love of the soil, to which they cling with remarkable tenacity. As these costumes show, they have a great fondness for beads, for fringes, embroidery, and gay colors.

men only. In general, invasions solely by men left more enduring results than those by peoples. The tendency was for men, accompanied by their families, to remain apart from the conquered as a distinct class. The single man formed ties among the conquered and therefore was identified with the community.

The essential fact, however, is that, *after the barbaric invasions, there existed no such thing as an unmixed race.* Nor does any such thing exist now. *Racial purity is a figment of the imagination.*

THE TEST OF TONGUES

We have seen that by this universal intermixture of mankind in Europe all racial characteristics were blended, confused, or lost. Therefore no physical test or combination of such tests has yet been found practicable or possible to apply. In consequence, "To the eye of modern scholarship 'language' forms the basis of ethnic distinction."

Language is not an infallible guide. Sometimes it appears unsatisfactory and perhaps misleading. Sometimes it involves difficulties and seems to arrive at contradictions. But there is no other test that rivals it in comprehensive accuracy. Unsatisfactory though the guide may sometimes be, it is far more satisfactory than any other we possess.

In point of fact we possess no other. Webster's New International Dictionary is correct in the definition, "Slav: a person who speaks Slavic as his mother tongue." The Encyclopædia Britannica is correct in saying, "Judged by the language test, and no other is readily available." The authoritative Statesman's Year Book is correct in its invariable system of determining "ethnical elements on the basis of language."

In the quaint Biblical story it was by the test of speech that the men of Gilead at the passage of the Jordan detected the tribe of Ephraim. "It was so that when those Ephraimites which were escaped said, 'Let me go over,' that the men of Gilead said unto him, 'Art thou an Ephraimite?' and if he said, 'Nay;' then said they unto him, 'Say thou Shibboleth,' and he said, 'Sibboleth,' for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him."

It was a common racial language, despite local difference, that distinguished the Celts, Teutons, and Slavs from one another. It was the main bond connecting the several members of each of those same races. "Thy speech bewrayeth thee" was the identification of each tribe.

Sometimes the language test seems to fail glaringly, as when one hears the Balto-Slavic Prussian speaking German as his mother tongue, or the Celtic Irish speaking English. Yet out of the great total such anomalies are comparatively rare.

A NEW AND VITAL INTEREST IN EUROPE'S RACES

The races of Europe are today invested with a vivid interest and a nearness they never possessed for us before. Through more than four agonizing years in thought and perhaps in person we have lived in their very midst. Peoples little known have appeared on the horizon and peoples best known have acquired a fresh significance. Nor, though the hour of victory has come, will our strained attention relax.

The races of Europe are now in agitation, less superficial but more profound and as intense as that by which they were convulsed by the Hun fifteen centuries ago. The Old Order has passed away with the millions dead. A new Europe is in the making. Neither a year nor a generation will suffice to make it. None of the now-living will behold it when made. The Peace Conference will render its august decisions, and its members will depart, but the races will remain on the spot where on them the making of the New Europe will devolve.

Europe, though so old, is for the greater part young and inexperienced in self-government and political duty and opportunity. The gait of more than one newly enfranchised people will resemble the uncertain walk of a just-awakened child. No marvel if its liberty seems at times license, and freedom for one's self a safe conduct to avenge and oppress. The progress of the most advanced na-

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tions to their present height has not been unattended by mistakes and falls.

The moral solidarity of mankind has of late been made manifest by a demonstration without precedent in history. The world's heart might be wrung at the exalted sacrifices of the French, Belgians, and Serbians, but it was the world's conscience which ranged all peoples, whose expression was possible, upon one side, except the four nations in which apparent certainty of profit calloused any conceivable sense of shame. The four responsible for the inexpiable crime of the last war have not an ally or friend on earth.

The New Europe will be built upon a more enduring foundation stone than was the Old. Force and force alone was the sanction of the Old Order. The New Europe will rest upon the solid rock, the sublime truth proclaimed by Mirabeau, "Right is the Sovereign of the World."

To establish that truth the Entente Allies have lavished their hard-earned wealth and the priceless blood of millions of their sons. The absolute victory of arms being accomplished, their responsibility to mankind enters upon its second stage: to safeguard from a still strong, unrepentant, and subtle foe what has been achieved.

All the Allies are one in principle, purpose, and idea. Yet, because of their greater strength, upon the British, French, Italian, and American democracies this responsibility rests.

Many a political stumble is in store, much turbulence, perhaps bloodshed, before all the enfranchised appreciate and enjoy justice and order and liberty. But through it all let not our faith and sympathy waver for even the most ignorant and the longest oppressed.

EXPLANATION OF THE RACE MAP

Our map shows, pictorially, the principal facts regarding the distribution of the peoples of Europe and their relationships, based on the researches of Deniker, Hrdlicka, and many other savants.

Racial boundaries differ from the political boundaries of provinces and States. The latter are definite and exact, determined often on mathematical lines. The former are always indefinite and elusive. Between two adjacent races there is always a neutral zone which belongs to both and is the property of neither—a border region, where the two fade off into each other by invisible degrees.

For the first time in human experience, the effort is being made by the victors after a great war to trace the new frontiers in accordance with the racial aspirations and affinities of the peoples involved. Because of this impossibility of defining exactly the limits of a race, many heart burnings are inevitable in the new adjustment of European boundaries.

Professor Hrdlicka estimates that there are in Europe from 145 to 150 millions of people of Slavic stock, 144 to 148 millions Teutonic, and 125 to 127 millions Greco-Latin.

Our description of the races of Europe begins farthest east. First taking up the races of the once mighty Russian Empire, we next attempt the Rumanians, then the races of the Balkan Peninsula, afterward those of the once so-called Central Empires, and thus on, following the Map of the Races, until we reach the British Islands.

THE RACES OF THE RUSSIAN DOMINIONS *

Taken as a whole, the Russians, as in the days of Peter, are an inchoate mass. Whether the stern Tsar, who sought to knout his subjects into civilization, was in truth a benefactor to his people is a problem. At least he made it certain that, when an autocratic hand was no longer felt, component parts, not welded but merely held together by brute force, would fall asunder. The spectacle of such disruption we behold today.

The principal parts, no longer component, are the Great Russians, the Little Russians,

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "The Land of Unlimited Possibilities," by Gilbert Grosvenor (November, 1914); "Russia's Democrats," by Montgomery Schuyler, and "The Russian Situation," by Stanley Washburn (March, 1917); "Russia from Within," by Stanley Washburn (August, 1917); "A Few Glimpses into Russia," by Zinovi Pechkoff (September, 1917); "Voyaging on the Volga," by William T. Ellis (March, 1918); "Russia's Orphan Races," by Maynard O. Williams (October, 1918), and "The Rebirth of Religion in Russia," by Thomas Whittemore (November, 1918).

PICTURESQUE EXAMPLES OF UKRAINIAN WOMANHOOD

The Little Russian branch of the Slav race numbers 30,000,000, residing chiefly in the territory esteemed most sacred in Russian eyes. Kief, the Holy City of the Slav dominions, is the metropolis of the Ukraine. This region is likewise the home of Russian folk-lore. The love songs of the Little Russians are distinguished by their tenderness (see page 463).

XUM

Photograph by Borg Mesch

THE LAPPS, THE ROUNDEST-HEADED PEOPLE IN EUROPE

For centuries they have made their home on the permanently frozen, treeless wastes of the tundra of Norway, Sweden, and Russia. As a result, they are generally dwarfed both in body and mind. They do not average more than four feet seven inches in height, and even the children have faces which are frequently drawn and ugly, as if with age (see p. 466).

the White Russians and the Cossacks, all Slavs, all speaking some form of Russian Slavic, all members or dissidents of the Eastern Orthodox Church, but each group of a different type from the rest (see pages 450 and 457).

THE GREAT RUSSIANS

The Great Russians spread extensively from Moscow as their historic center. The river Moskwa gave its name, not only to the capital which stands upon its banks but to the Muscovite Empire and to the Tsars of Muscovy. Through the East a Russian is always called a Muscov. Saint Petersburg or Petrograd, always foreign, kindled no love or devotion. Moscow delivered the people from two centuries of oppression by the Tatars of the Golden Horde: in 1613 crushed the Poles and gave the nation a new birth; in its flames consumed the Empire of Napoleon. It is still "Holy Mother Moscow."

Other Russians are merely accretions, added by conquest or voluntary submission. The Great Russians are the real Russians. Among them are seen some of "the best examples of the Caucasian type." They are industrious, unambitious, sluggish, dreamy, patient, devout, disliking responsibility, indifferent rather than careless, impractical, pacific. Theirs is the only national hymn which breathes as its chief note a prayer for peace. Yet, when the order comes, no men more readily flock to the colors. No soldiers are braver or endure longer.

The Great Russians are helpless when without an object for their devotion. Formerly they had two: God and the Tsar. The Tsar has been taken away, and in the present confusion, according to the Slavic proverb, "Heaven is far off." So they flounder for a time in a political and religious quagmire, unable as yet to feel solid ground.

By expansion, as the more prolific rather than by fighting, they have pushed the Finns, who occupied more than half the Russian plain, still further north. In return their physique and temperament have been profoundly affected by constant blood intermixture with the Finns and in less degree with the Tatars. Their frames are well knit and muscular, hair and beards thick and curly, nose pronounced, eyes blue or brown, complexion florid.

Altogether they number about 80,000,000, a homogeneous whole, numerous enough to constitute a great State, inland except as it touches the Arctic, with "No window upon the West." They would be probably content if a chain of buffer States from the Black Sea to the Gulf of Bothnia should shut them off from European connection. Tolstoi, Turgueniev, Dostoievski, Vereshchagin were all Great Russians.

THE UKRAINIANS *

The Little Russians or Ukrainians number about 30,000,000. Theirs is the territory esteemed most sacred in Russian eyes.

To Kief, their principal city, Oleg, brother and successor of the Varangian Ruric, transferred the royal dignity from abandoned Novgorod. The life of Queen Olga, "The Saintly," the subsequent conversion to Christianity of the King, Saint Vladimir, and of the Russian people at Kherson, and all the heroic history of the Russian Church, were wrought in the Ukraine. Militant as well, expeditions thence wrested tribute from the Byzantine Empire, and Oleg, the king, suspended his shield in triumph from the Golden Gate of Constantinople.

The proximity of Tatars and Turks and the resultant strain of blood have rendered the Little Russians more warlike than their northern brethren. They are of slighter, shorter figure, and less robust. Their darker faces have more expression. They are less plodding, more volatile and imaginative, love music and are strongly attached to family and home. Gogol, born at Poltava, gives many attractive pictures of the Little Russians.

Their country in 1320 was conquered and annexed by the Poles, who called it Ukraine or "barrier" against the Tatars. The part east of the Dnieper was restored to Russia in 1686 and the western part in 1793.

THE WHITE RUSSIANS

The White Russians derive their name from their pale faces or from the white clothes they habitually wear. They number not over 5,000,000 and are found usually in the neighborhood of the Lithuanians. They are not strong-bodied or forceful, seldom exhaust themselves by overwork and are generally poor. They have no towns, hardly any villages, but live in the woods.

Always the victims of oppression, they show its results in appearance and habits. Their dialect differs greatly from that of the Great or Little Russians.

THE RESTLESS, FAITHFUL COSSACKS

The southern Ukraine is "the savage," the "boundless steppe," "The Wilderness" of Sienkiewicz' masterly romance, "With Fire and Sword." Thither, when the Ukraine was Polish territory, flocked thousands of escaped serfs and outlaws, who gradually separated into groups. Their headquarters were just below the cataracts of the Dnieper. They were called "Kazaki" from a Tatar word meaning freebooters or adventurers.

Proscribed by the Roman Catholic Polish nobility, they often allied themselves with the Tatars of the Crimea and later with the Russians, Eastern Orthodox like themselves. They were the real masters of the Ukraine, which their hetman, Chmielnicki, caused to become again Russian. A later and traitorous hetman, the Mazeppa of Byron's poem, endeavored in vain to deliver it to Charles XII at Poltava.

Always restless but always faithful to the Tsar, they emigrated to the Crimea and then farther east. They were made "Guardians of the Frontiers." They now consist of ten distinct bodies, of which the Cossacks of the Don, the Usuri, Orenburg and Astrakhan are the most important.

Their lawlessness has abated, but not their warlike instincts or their loyalty. The fallen Empire had no more faithful soldiers than its 320,000 mounted Cossacks.

In time of peace they are farmers, cattlemen, horse breeders, fishers, raisers of bees, cultivators of vines. Among them popular education stands on a higher plane than elsewhere in Russia. Relatively they have more schools and more children in them. Industrious, thrifty, domestic, they do not deserve, despite their origin, the opprobrium in which they are held by Europe.

THE RACES OF THE BALTIC PROVINCES

Upon the map, east of the Baltic, between the Gulf of Finland and the river Niemen, a territory of about fifty thousand square miles is indicated, inhabited mainly by Esthonians, or Esths, Letts and Lithuanians. This territory forms a natural geographic unit. Commanding the eastern Baltic and the southern approaches to the Gulf of Finland, and hence to Petrograd and interior Russia, it is of great strategic importance. Probably no part of northern Europe has seen fiercer fighting or been more often drenched with blood. This geographic unit corresponds in the main with the famous Baltic provinces, which comprised ancient Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. It forms a deep semicircle around the historic city of Riga, its guardian and sentinel.

In general the country is low and marshy, dotted with innumerable lakes and covered with dense forests wherever lake and marsh permit trees to live. Toward the middle a little scarred plateau rises a few hundred feet, which the native poets called the "Livonian Switzerland."

The entire population is not over 3,100,000, of whom there are about 1,150,000 Esths, or

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "The Ukraine, Past and Present," by Nevin O. Winter (August, 1918).

XUM

Photograph by Francis P. Farquhar

A GROUP OF GREEK PEASANTS IN THE REGION OF PARNASSUS (SEE PAGE 477)

Lineal descendants of men who two thousand years ago were the custodians of the world's art, culture, and science, these peasants, uncouth in appearance yet friendly and hospitable, possess the heritage of a glorious past.

Esthonians, mostly in the north; 1,500,000 Letts and Lithuanians, toward the south, in Livonia and Courland; 200,000 Germans, and 100,000 Jews. The Russians at no time constituted more than 2 per cent of the inhabitants.

THE ESTHS

The Esths are a Finno-Ugrian people, once savage and adventurous, terrifying the Baltic with their piracy, constantly attacking and attacked by the Danes and Swedes. Their final subjection by the Brothers of the Sword and their enforced acceptance of Christianity crushed their spirit and rendered them serfs to their German masters.

The Esths outnumber the Germans in the old Province of Esthonia twenty-nine to one; yet nine-tenths of all the land is held by Germans. In the former Province of Livonia the Esths constitute nearly half the population, while the Germans are less than one-fifteenth. There the land is divided into estates averaging over ten thousand acres in extent, none owned by an Esth or Lett, but almost invariably by a German. The Russian Government at times endeavored by agrarian laws to alleviate the condition of the peasant. Such efforts failed against the stolid resistance of the great proprietors.

The Esths have clung devotedly to their national language, the sole inheritance from their past. They love poetry and song. Their physical characteristics are Finnic; their faces short, broad, beardless; their foreheads low, mouths small, arms long, legs short. Despite their extreme poverty, education is relatively advanced. All but 4 per cent are Lutheran Protestants.

Since the sudden universal awakening in 1918, the Esths or the land-owners have been insistent upon national recognition. But ownership in the land is their greatest need.

THE LETTS

The Letts are one of three cognate tribes, distinct from any other in Europe, which once dwelt side by side on the eastern shores of the Baltic; farthest west, the Borussi, who became the Prussians; toward the middle, the Lithuanians proper, and farthest north the Letts. So much do the two latter resemble each other in personal appearance, language, occupation, and the hardships of life that foreigners usually identify them as one. No distinction of the

two is made in the census. They are, however, separate peoples, though it is not easy even for themselves to specify wherein the difference lies. Until of late they have thought little of national existence. Circumstances denied them a large place in history. Almost all are Protestants. Luther's Greater Catechism was the first book printed in Lettish, which was not reduced to writing before the sixteenth century.

THE LITHUANIANS

"In the eyes of the ethnologist, Lithuanian is the most important language of Europe." It is allied to the western branches of Slavic, resembles Latin more than it does Celtic or German, and is most like Sanscrit. Into its grammar and vocabulary have filtered some Slavic forms and many Slavic words.

Scholars, baffled by the mystery of Lithuanian origin and language, have applied to both people and tongue the convenient term Balto-Slavic. Dwellers in swamps and forests, their racial character has been little modified.

In the thirteenth century they developed an independent State, which finally extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea. They suffered horribly from the merciless Brothers of the Sword and the Teutonic Knights. The Teutonic Order, or Teutonic Knights, of St. Mary's Hospital at Jerusalem and the Knights, or Brothers, of the Sword, at first purely philanthropic, were organized during the Crusades. Afterward installed on the Baltic and become military, they employed fire and sword to Christianize the wild natives and reduce them to servitude.

The Lithuanians remained pagan until their Duke Jagellon, in 1386, married the beautiful Polish Queen Jadvidja, shortly afterward accepted Christian baptism and ordered his obedient subjects to do the same.

Thenceforward they shared all the vicissitudes of the Poles. It was a Lithuanian commander, with an army mainly Lithuanian, who inflicted on the Teutonic Knights the crushing defeat at Tannenberg in 1410.

Poverty and wretchedness have been for centuries their almost invariable lot. Though an agricultural people, the land is almost wholly held by great Polish and German owners. The Russian land laws, devised in the interest of the peasantry, accomplished no more for them than for the Esths and the Letts. Many Lithuanians have emigrated to the United States, where they show themselves simple, honest, and industrious. With few exceptions, they are Lutheran Protestants.

Excellent soldiers, they fought valiantly in the Russian ranks during the last war. About

Photograph by Erdelyi

THROUGH HER VEINS FLOWS THE BLOOD OF MANY RACES WHICH HAVE MINGLED AFTER INVADING THE BALKANS

After the barbaric invasions there existed no such thing as an unmixed race. Particularly is it true in the Balkan Peninsula that racial purity is a figment of the imagination (see page 457).

half of the 3,000,000 Lithuanians live outside the limits of the former Baltic provinces.

Lithuanians and Letts today feel the thrill of national consciousness. They would like to stand before the world as independent nations. Whether the action taken to this end is confined to the foreign land-owners, whose power and dignity would thereby be increased, or whether the people have any share in it is unknown. Until agrarian conditions are radically changed, the political existence of the State will practically benefit neither Lithuanian nor Esth nor Lett.

THE FINNO-UGRIANS

The Finno-Ugrians fifteen hundred years ago occupied the northern half of the Russian plain. Slavic tribes, advancing from the south, split into them like a wedge, pressing some to the east, but the great majority to the northwest toward the Gulf of Bothnia. Their numbers have constantly diminished through amalgamation with the Slavs.

On the east are now found the sparse settlements of the Voguls, who speak a peculiar dialect; the Cheremissians on the Volga, the Permians, shrewd traders, and the more important Mordvinians. The identity of the widely spread but fast disappearing Samoyedes, now no more than 4,000 persons, is in doubt.

On the west the Esths in Esthonia, the Choudes around Novgorod and the Karelians, north and south of Petrograd, are historically of greater interest.

THE FINNS *

By far the most numerous and most civilized of the Finno-Ugrians, not reckoning the Finno-Ugrian Magyars (see page 497), are those who call themselves Suomi, but whose relative importance Europe recognizes in applying to them the generic name of Finns. No other of their race, except the Magyars, enjoys a political existence.

Their country, Finland, has an area of 125,689 square miles, largely lake and island, situated between the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia and included between 60° and 70° north latitude. In the twelfth century it was conquered and the people converted to Christianity largely by Bishop Henry, a supposed Englishman, who being killed in fight was canonized and as Saint Henry has become the patron saint of Finland. Since then until last year it has never known independence. Constantly fought over by Sweden and Russia, it with the Aland Islands became a semi-independent Grand Duchy of the latter in 1809. The stubborn opposition of the people always thwarted attempts at russification. In December, 1917, the Finnish Diet declared Finland an independent republic, which as such has been recognized by Russia, Sweden, Norway, France, Spain, Denmark and Germany.

In general the Finns are short, have flat faces, round heads, prominent cheek-bones, oblique eyes, thin beards, variously hued hair and not clear complexions. Education is general and highly advanced, though three per cent of the people are paupers.

Except 50,000 members of the Eastern Orthodox Church and less than a thousand Roman Catholics, all the 3,500,000 inhabitants are Protestant Lutherans. Among them are about 400,000 Swedes who predominate along the coast. Helsingfors is a Swedish city. Not including the Magyars, there must be nearly 4,500,000 Finno-Ugrians in Europe.

THE LAPPS

The Lapps are pathetic figures to foreigners. Though closely related to the Finns, they and their ancestors in their wanderings have never known any part of the world except the permanently frozen sub-soil and the tree-less wastes of the tundra. In consequence they are dwarfed in body and mind.

They average only four feet, seven inches in height. The faces, even of the young, are drawn and appear old and the whole frame often is undeveloped and misshapen. No shade of color in hair or eyes or even in complexion can be considered typical, there is so great variety. They are said to be the roundest-headed people in Europe.

Some few along the rivers or seacoast are fishermen or cattle breeders, but the most for food, occupation and subject of thought are dependent on the reindeer which seems made for them as they for it. In Norway there are about 17,000, in Sweden 7,000, in Russia twice as many. They are steadily decreasing in number, the little civilization that has reached them not being altogether beneficial. Those in Russia are reckoned Eastern Orthodox and those in Scandinavia Protestant, but how far this secretive people have really abandoned pagan beliefs and practices is not known.

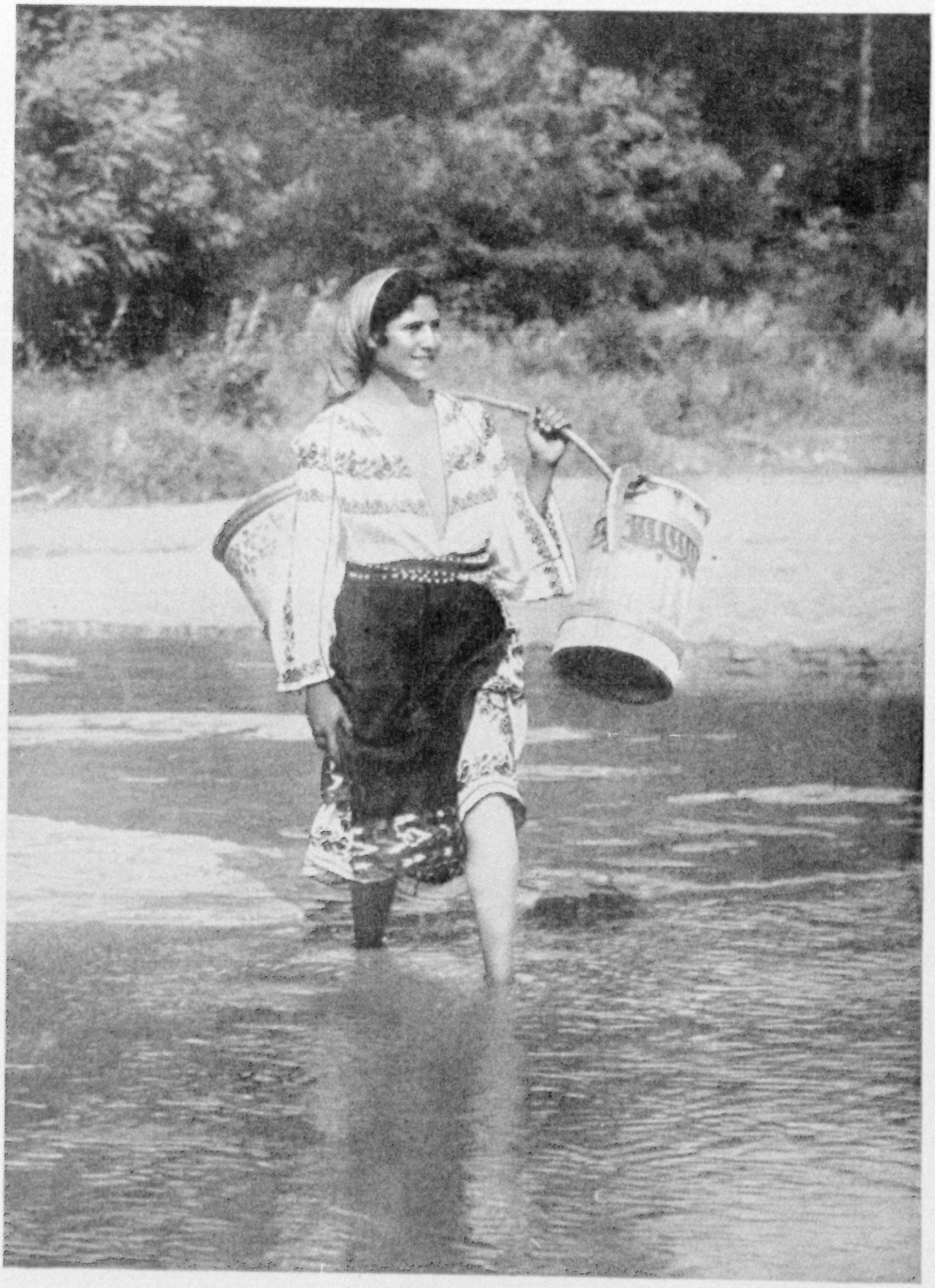
The word Lapp is supposed to be Swedish and to mean enchanter, but others suggest that it is derived from the Finnish lappa, meaning "land's end folk." Long regarded as sorcerers and necromancers, they appear in Norwegian tales as proficients in the black art.

THE PEOPLES OF THE CAUCASUS *

The peoples of the Caucasus present a bewildering but a fascinating study. Any attempt to classify or even discuss them in limited space is futile. The official Russian figures estimate them according to races as about 5,000,000

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Where Women Vote," by Baroness Alletta Korff (June, 1910).

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "An Island in the Sea of History" (Highlands of Daghestan, Caucasus Mountains), by George Kennan (October, 1913).



PRIDE OF RACE IS A STRIKING CHARACTERISTIC OF THE RUMANIAN

Peasant and noble alike of this robust people are jealous of their descent from the thousands of Roman families and Roman soldiers who more than sixteen centuries ago settled the prosperous colony beyond the Danube known as "Dacia Felix" (see page 471).

TURKS TALKING SHOP, RELIGION, AND POLITICS IN THE VICINITY OF THE DOCKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE

The Tatar type of the Ottoman Turks has been greatly modified during the last five centuries through the fact that their harems have been replenished constantly by women from every nation. The accession of Christian and Jewish apostates has also modified the Tatar blood (see page 473).

XUM

Aryans, 50,000 Syro-Arabs, 1,900,000 Ural-Altaians, and 2,500,000 "Caucasians," the latter term in this connection meaning simply nondescripts. The disproportion of the sexes is marked, there being only 91 women to every 100 men.

Looking out from Mount Elbruz, a peak 3,000 feet higher than Mount Blanc, we have on the northwest 200,000 Circassians, splendid physical types of men and women, Moslems, without written laws or written language, hospitable in the extreme, revering old age, theft no crime, but discovery in theft a disgrace, personal and tribal independence a passion. Women are little esteemed except as objects of sale. The Circassian slave trade involved no sense of disgrace in the mind of the seller or the sold, as the girls were carefully nurtured for a place in the harem.

On the east 600,000 Lesghians, dwellers in Daghestan "from the beginning," an agglomeration of tribes with an equal number of dialects, devoted Moslems, brave to recklessness, of almost exhaustless endurance, of stalwart figure, but of every possible hue of eyes and hair, marked diversity of skull, tenacious of rights, a people incarnate in their leader, Shamyl, who resisted Russia for twenty-five years.

In the southeast 270,000 Chechens, wild and fierce, of imposing presence, generous and friendly, their religion a peculiar blending of Islam and Christianity, a people much resembling the Circassians.

Directly south of Mount Elbruz, to whose crags Prometheus was bound, 1,350,000 Georgians, a most interesting people, who claim descent from Togarmah, the great-grandson of Noah. Christianized about 330 by the nun Nuna, they have always, despite continuous invasion and persecution, remained steadfast to their faith. In 1799 they and their last king became Russian subjects as the only means of escaping the Persians. Their origin and language present problems unsolved. Perhaps not Indo-European, they certainly are not Ural-Altaians. Physically they are of the purest Caucasian type, the women remarkable for their stately beauty.*

In Georgia was fertile Colchis, the land of Medea and the Golden Fleece, of Jason and the Argo, considered by some ethnologists the original home of the Greeks.

THE ARMENIANS †

The presence of Armenians in every country, accentuated by their prominence, antiquity, and sufferings, requires their inclusion among the races of Europe. They belong to the Iranian branch of the Indo-European family.

The map indicates the region in Asia which the greater number of the Armenians now inhabit; it also affords a general idea of the situation and extent of their ancient kingdom. In only a small part of this region do the Armenians now constitute a majority of the population, which largely consists of Turks, Kurds, Chaldæans, Persians, Syrians, and Bedouins.

They claim to be the oldest people in the world. Their national name is Haig, from *Haig*, their traditional progenitor, a great-great-grandson of Noah. Their country is the doorway and thoroughfare between the East and West. It has been tramped over by Assyrians, Medes, Persians, Greeks, Parthians, Romans, Byzantines, Mongols, Saracens, Seljuks, and Ottoman Turks, successively fighting for its possession.

At the birth of Christ the Armenians were Parsees, fire-worshippers, followers of Zoroaster, but soon after the Crucifixion some became Christians. The preaching of Saint Gregory the Illuminator converted their king, Tiridates, who, with his people, received baptism at the end of the third century, thus antedating by several years the conversion of Constantine. Hence the Armenians were the first nation to accept Christianity, their king was the first Christian sovereign, and the Gregorian Armenian is the oldest purely national church.

In the fourth century Mesrob invented, or adapted from the Greek, the Armenian alphabet, still in daily use. He also began the translation of the Bible, completed in 410. A religious character, never lost, was early imparted to Armenian literature. This is felt in the writings of their great historian, Moses of Khoren.

Since the sixth century the Armenians have never known independence. At times they experienced periods of tranquillity; but, as subjects of rapacious and sanguinary peoples and without protection or security of any sort, their property and lives through fourteen hundred years hung upon a hair. Even before the coming of the Turks, there was no outrage or horror which they had not many times undergone.

In mental keenness and manner of life they were the superiors of their rulers, whose cupidity and resentment their intelligence, industry, and thrift often inflamed. With a devotion surpassed by no age or country, they remained all the time steadfast in their Christian faith through a martyrdom of centuries.

There has long been a continuous emigration from Armenia to Constantinople and the West, of late to the United States. Not a few as merchants or bankers have amassed wealth. More than one has served as financial minister to the Sultan. Many are skilled artisans, architects, and engineers.

An Armenian community is marked for its love of education. To every Armenian church is attached a school. Armenian students excel in mathematics. In general, whatever faults

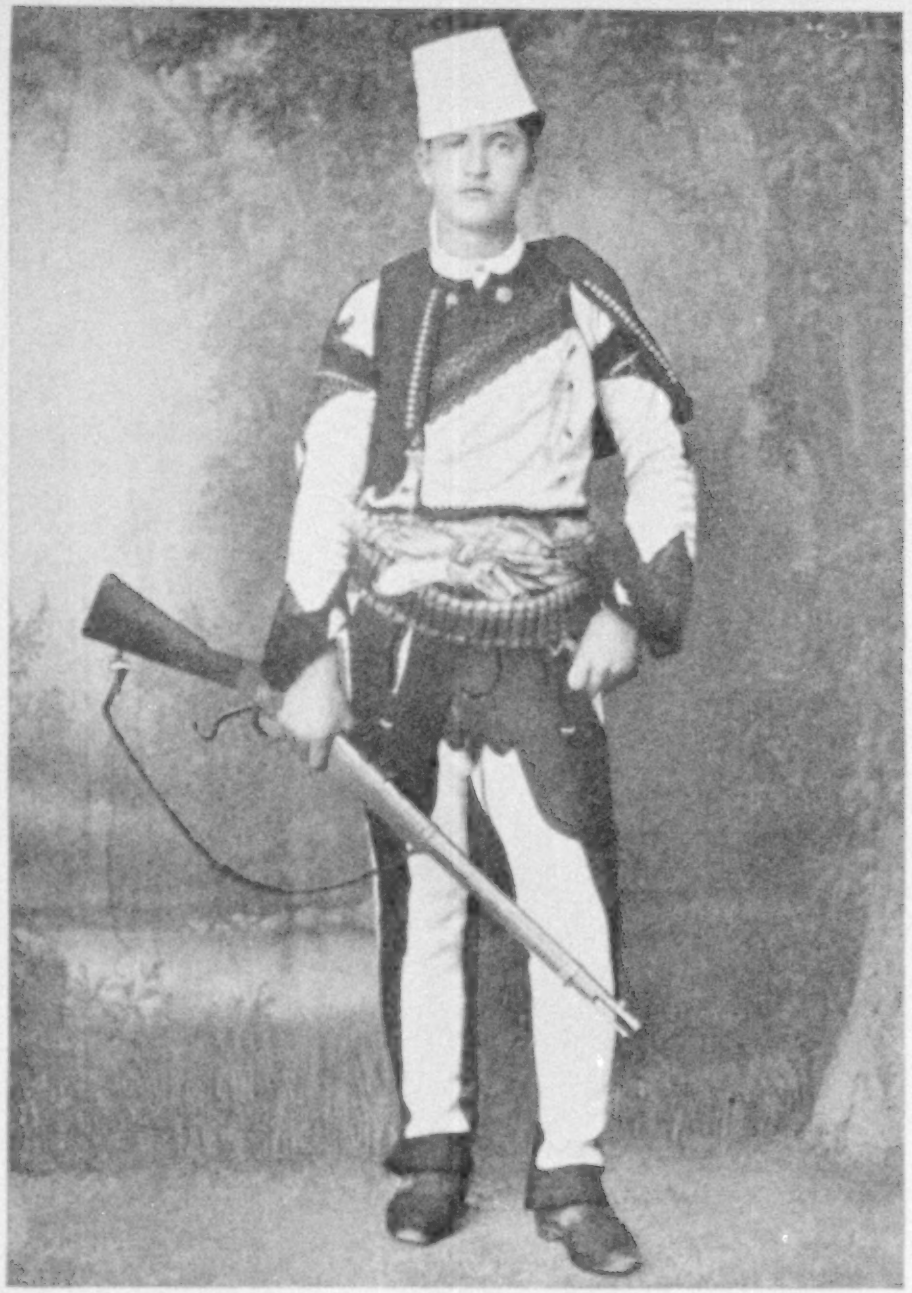
* See "Russia's Orphan Races," by Maynard O. Williams, in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE (October, 1918).

† See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Armenia and the Armenians," by Hester Donaldson Jenkins (October, 1915), and "Russia's Orphan Races," by Maynard O. Williams (October, 1918).

XUM

A CHRISTIAN MAIDEN OF THE ALBANIAN MOUNTAINS

Her religion is indicated by the fact that she is unveiled. Her country is rugged and in the main inhospitable, and her domestic life is fraught with many hardships; but in one particular the Albanian woman is more fortunate than many of her sisters of the Balkan Peninsula. She is honored and revered by her menfolk, and nowhere else in Europe is a woman traveling alone in less danger of molestation than in this so-called "lawless" country (see page 477).



A MOHAMMEDAN ALBANIAN OF SCUTARI

In his native costume of cream-colored homespun, trimmed with black, and accoutred like a veritable walking arsenal, the Albanian is a picturesque figure. He calls himself "son of the mountain eagle," and, although surrounded by hostile peoples, he has succeeded for centuries in maintaining his racial integrity to a remarkable degree. The Albanian in his conduct toward his fellow-man is governed by a rigorous tribal code which leads to many feuds.

the Armenian has can be traced to his long subjection and his environment.

Most are dark, almost swarthy, with thick, black hair, heavy brows, generous noses, muscular and stocky frames, but among them one finds endless variety of form and feature. Not seldom one sees an Armenian woman with the pencilled eyebrows, chiselled features, and Madonna-like beauty of the Italian; or an Armenian man tall, lithe, handsome, finely proportioned, fit model for the sculptor.

In conversation the Armenian language often seems jagged and harsh, but when heard in one of their ancient churches from the lips of some eloquent preacher, like the Patriarch Nerses, it sounds majestic and awe-compelling, like thunder among the crags.

The massacres of the last four and a half years and the deportation of hundreds of thousands of helpless victims, all countenanced by Berlin, have been the most terrible experiences even in Armenia's tragic life. The unimpeachable evidence of atrocities set forth in the Bryce Commission's report on this theater of war, and the testimony of Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, comprise one of the most appalling indictments of the Prussian-directed Turk in the history of mankind.

THE TURKO-TATARS

The Turko-Tatars in Russia number about 4,700,000, in great part remnants from the baleful Empire of the Golden Horde, that held Russia in subjection from 1237 to 1481, and of the Khanate of the Crimea.

The penniless Bashkirs, the snub-nosed Kara-Kirghiz and the Kirghiz-kazaks, the broad-eared Kalmucks, the Kipchaks of Kazan, and the more active Nogais have been restrained and tamed. Some are Moslems, some Buddhists, some Sheitan worshippers, some nomadic, some sedentary. The chief interest they excite is anthropological. To the ethnologist they are merely reminders of a merciless past.

THE RUMANIANS*

It is a surprising fact that, adjacent to the Black Sea and the mouth of the Danube, surrounded by powerful Hungarian and Slavic peoples, separated from Italy and all things Italian by five hundred miles of distance and sixteen hundred years of time, we find, in the words of Ubicini, "A people compact and homogeneous, whose features, language, monuments, customs and very name show its Italian origin."

Two expressions in a well-known handbook condense the connection of ancient Dacia, the modern Rumania, with Rome: "A. D. 107, Dacia made a province." "A. D. 274, Dacia given up to barbarians."

The first suggests the settlement of thousands of Roman families, the universal speaking of "lingua rustica" by Roman soldiers, and the influx of prosperity that caused that flourishing Roman colony to be called "Dacia Felix." The second suggests the abandonment of Dacia to that unbroken chain of evils and misfortunes from which the people were not delivered until the middle of the last century.

Nevertheless, such was the virility of the Roman language and civilization and such the persistence of the Dacians, that from them have been evolved the Rumanians of today.

The name Vlach, by which, until recently they were commonly known abroad, is the Slavic rendering of Romaioi, Romans, which the Dacian peasants call themselves but which also means robust or strong. Their numerous compatriots who inhabit the Pindus range in Greece are always spoken of as Kutzo-Vlachs or Lame Vlachs.

Yet, while the Rumanians are Latin in all else, geography rendered them communicants of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

More than once, when invaders held their country in subjection for generations, the people took refuge across the Danube or in the mountains. Their historian, Kogalnitchano, asserts "The Rumanians would not espouse the women of another nation," and with satisfaction quotes Gibbon as saying, "The Vlachs are surrounded by barbarians without mixing with them."

After the last Tatar invasion, in the thirteenth century, when the nomads, sated with slaughter and booty, had withdrawn eastward, the people gradually came back and settled the provinces of Wallachia on the Danube and Moldavia between the Carpathians and the Pruth. Both were conquered by the Turks two hundred years later. Turkish governors, called hospodars, exploited the provinces.

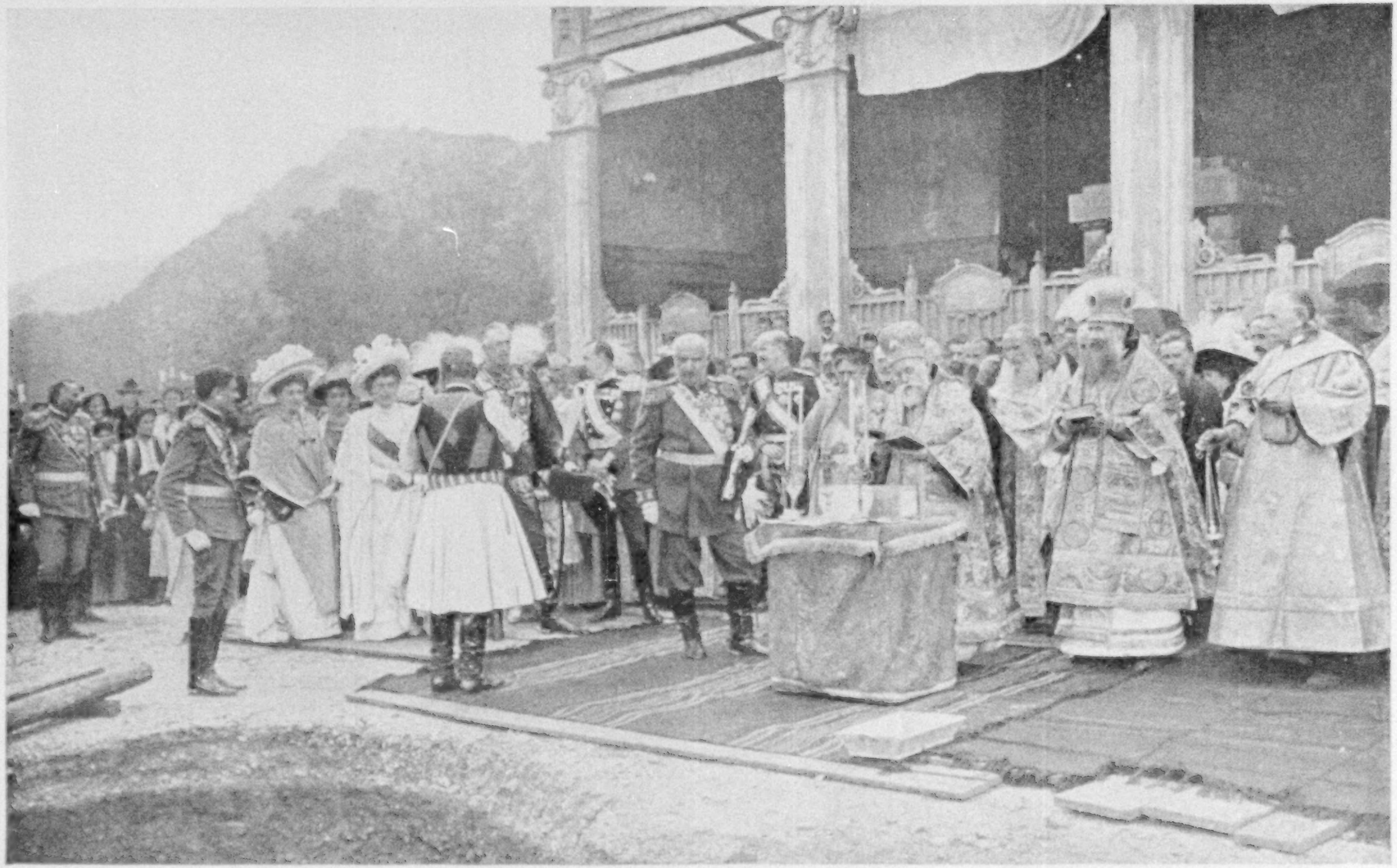
The intellectual national awakening of a hundred years ago hastened their deliverance. Europe guaranteed the two provinces autonomy in 1856. Three years afterward they were united as the Principality of Rumania. The nomination of Carol, a Hohenzollern prince, as the new ruler was approved by popular vote, 685,069 persons voting "Aye" and 224 voting "No." The choice was happy. Prince until 1881, then King until 1914, he and the Queen, "Carmen Sylva," deserved and enjoyed the love of their people. The present Queen Marie is a charming, patriotic writer.

Allied with Russia, Rumania took an effective part in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, for which she was ill-requited, being obliged to cede Bessarabia to Russia in exchange for a portion of "the land of mountains, fens and barren steppes," called the Dobrudja. A further portion was acquired after the Balkan war of 1913.

The Dobrudja, situated between the lower Danube and the Black Sea, is capable of de-

*See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Notes on Rumania" (December, 1912); "Rumania and Her Ambitions," by Frederick Moore (October, 1913); "Rumania, the Pivotal State," by James Howard Gore (October, 1915), and "Rumania and Its Rubicon," by John Oliver La Gorce (September, 1916).

XUM



NICHOLAS I, SURROUNDED BY A GROUP OF HIS HANDSOME MONTENEGRIN SUBJECTS, LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE CETINJE CATHEDRAL

For more than five hundred years a group of Serbians maintained their independence against all assailants in the fastnesses of the Tserna Gora, the Black Mountain, or Monte Negro, on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, just north of the Albanians. They are the Montenegrins, noted for their heroism and their love of freedom (see page 484).

MUX

velopment and is of military importance, Turks, Tatars, and Circassians are numerous in its heterogeneous population.

In Rumania are found a great number of Hungarian, German, Bulgarian, and Serbian settlers. The entire population is 7,508,000. In the adjacent provinces of Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania, Rumanians predominate. In Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary proper and Serbia are many more. Their entire number, in and outside the kingdom, is probably about 13,000,000.

The excess at birth of males over females is greater among the Rumanians than among any other European people except the Greeks. Tendency to such excess is noticeable among most Greco-Latins.

The Rumanians have special fondness for the French. They are not displeased when their country is spoken of as an Eastern France, and they themselves call their capital, Bucharest, "the Eastern Paris."

Rumania, like Belgium, Montenegro, and Serbia, has had her full share in the tragedy of the just-ended war. Surrounded by foes, isolated as she has always been, further struggle only intensifying the horrors of the defeat, she submitted for a time to her conquerors.

THE RACES OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA*

The Balkan Peninsula is the most eastern of the great peninsulas of southern Europe. It derives its name from the Balkan Mountains, its central and most distinctive feature. Along the Danube, its northern boundary, ran the natural route of migratory peoples, many of whom were diverted southward by the fertile and extensive plain which slopes from the Balkans to the river. To the west and south sharply defined mountain ranges offered abode or asylum in their limited plateaus and fostered the growth of individual communities.

No other equal area of 185,000 square miles in Europe presents equal variety of contour and surface and natural resources and, in consequence, such diversity of person and occupation among its inhabitants.

The occupants of the peninsula could be held together only if they constituted a single people, united by common sentiments, or if all were under the control of a single supreme authority which none of them could resist. As far as history knows, no united people has ever dwelt upon it. Seldom and only for a time, has any supreme authority existed in it.

In every age the Balkan Peninsula is a maelstrom of races, peoples, languages, religions, and of all conceivable ambitions and passions, dashing and breaking themselves upon one another.

The Balkan Peninsula includes Turks, Albanians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbians, and Montenegrins.

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "The Changing Map of the Balkans," by Frederick Moore (February, 1913).

The political boundaries of these States and provinces only vaguely coincide with the boundaries of race and language. Instead, everywhere there is a widely overlapping borderland, in which languages pass into one another, where adjacent States put forward extravagant but often honest claims, and where many of the inhabitants themselves do not really know who they racially are or where politically they should belong. In consequence, an active propaganda has been carried on for years and large sums of money expended to develop inclinations.

THE OTTOMAN TURKS*

The early life of no other Eastern people is so definitely known as that of the Ottoman Turks.

Led by Ertogrul, a Tatar chief, nearly four hundred pagan nomad families wandered into Asia Minor about 1230. They had fled from Khorassan at the invasion of Jenghiz Khan. Asia Minor at that time was broken up into numerous petty States and feudal districts, of which the moribund Seljuk Sultanate of Iconium, or Roum, was the most considerable.

Becoming voluntary converts to Islam and faithful allies of the Sultan Ala-Eddin, the four hundred saw their prestige and power rapidly increase. Moslems and Christian and Jewish renegades flocked to their tents. In 1281 Osman, or Othman, succeeded to leadership. His name, signifying "Breaker of Bones," was of happy omen to his ferocious followers.

On the death of Ala-Eddin, last of the Seljuks, his kingdom broke into many fragments. Osman undertook to conquer them all and proclaimed himself "Padiskhahi ali Osmani," sovereign of the Ottomans. His people have ever since called themselves Ottomans, regarding as insult or injury the name Turk or barbarian, applied to them by the Arabs and by the Europeans in general. The Arabs, who disdain the Turks, employ the name with design.

The gradual extension of the Ottoman Empire was due to its first seven sultans, each succeeded by his son, all ruthless destroyers. The seventh, Mohammed II, the Conqueror, captured Constantinople in 1453. Continuous subsequent conquests, reaching from Persia to the Atlantic and the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, terrified Europe. The English prayer-book to this day, in its Good Friday Collect, makes deprecatory intercession against the "Turks."

Constantly receding since the defeat at Vienna by the Polish John Sobieski, in 1683,

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "The Young Turk," by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester (January, 1912); "Grass Never Grows Where the Turkish Hoof Has Trod," by Sir Edwin Pears (November, 1912); "The Possible Solutions for the Eastern Problem," by Viscount James Bryce (November, 1912); "Life in Constantinople," by H. G. Dwight (December, 1914), and "Constantinople and Sancta Sophia," by Dr. E. A. Grosvenor (May, 1915).

XUM

Photograph by Frederick Moore

SERBIAN PEASANTS OF JUGO-SLAVIA

To unite all the Jugo-Slavs has long been the aspiration of leaders among the Croats and Slavonians as well as those in the Kingdom of Serbia. The ambitious program of these nation builders includes the union of Croats, Slavonians, Dalmatians, Bosnians, Helvats, Montenegrins, and Serbs into one State. One of the greatest obstacles to the proposed federation is the religious antagonism evidenced toward one another by adherents of the Eastern Orthodox Church, the Roman Catholics, and the Moslems. Powerful factors exist which are favorable to coöperation, however. The peoples are racially one, and they are confronted everywhere by foreigners. It remains to be seen whether the bonds of race and of language are sufficiently strong to overcome the disruptive forces of internal political jealousies and religious animosities. Another serious difficulty which the statesmen of Jugo-Slavia must face is their own inexperience in practical statecraft and the inexperience of their people in self-government (see page 486).

Photograph by D. W. Iddings, © Keystone View Company

IN JUGO-SLAVIA—THE HUSREF BEG MOSQUE AND BAZAAR, SERAJEVO, BOSNIA

Except the Montenegrins and the Serbians in the larger part of royal Serbia, all the groups which are to compose the nation of Jugo-Slavia have been under the blighting domination of alternating foreign masters since the Middle Ages (see page 485).

the empire of the Ottoman Turks now embraces hardly more than Asia Minor.

No accurate figures exist, but under the scepter of the Sultan are not more than 20,000,000 people, among whom about three-fifths may be reckoned as Ottoman Turks. Very small, however, is the proportion of original Ottomans, members of the Turkish group of the Ural-Altaian family.

The harem, constantly replenished by women from every nation, and the continuous accession of Christian and Jewish apostates have changed their blood and transformed their Tatar type. The majority of Grand Vizirs and Capoudan Pashas or heads of the navy during their first five hundred years were of Christian or Jewish ancestry.

The few unmodified Ottomans are, whether pasha or peasant, of stately and dignified presence, conservative, contemptuous of everything foreign. The "young Turks" affect European customs and simulate European ideas, but manifest few of the virtues of the West. The Turk in general is merciless in victory and in

A GROUP OF JUGO-SLAVS IN NATIVE COSTUME

These people of the eastern shores of the Adriatic, who formerly were subjects of Austria-Hungary (see page 485), are strongly attached by sympathy and common interests to their blood brothers of the Kingdom of Serbia. They have the same love for romance, poetry, and music, the same pride of race, and many of the same customs and superstitions.

the exercise of power, but abject and harmless in defeat. There is no more cruel master; there is none more submissive when subdued.

The Ottoman administration, always consuming, never producing, but repressive of production, has blasted every people it controlled. Even the Turks themselves, impoverished and oppressed, diminish in numbers. The government, based solely on force, has always ruthlessly employed any means to prolong its existence. It has shrunk from no enormity of massacre or extermination. Hundreds of years ago it adopted the color of blood for its flag, and a formal title of the Sultan is "Hounkiar," or the Slayer of Men.

THE ALBANIANS *

The Albanians occupy a territory east of the Adriatic, roughly corresponding to ancient Epirus and southern Illyricum. Their origin and language present many difficulties. Professor Ripley believes they are "indigenous to their country." Dr. Deniker calls them "a separate Adriatic or Dinaric race." It is reasonable to regard them as the most ancient people of southeastern Europe, descendants of the Pelasgi.

Their language is supposed to be the sole survivor of the primitive Thraco-Illyrian group. Its vocabulary is encumbered with many Greek, Latin, Italian, Slavic, and Turkish words, but the grammar is its own.

The Albanians show remarkable racial tenacity. Albanian communities in Italy and Sicily, dating from the fifteenth century and having a population of over 200,000, have fused little with the Italians, and in marked degree retain their own language and customs. So to less extent do 200,000 Albanians domesticated in Greece.

Disdain of foreigners and pride of ancestry, though ignorant of what that ancestry is, keep them apart. This pride and their mountain life have fostered a passionate love of independence. Grote describes them as "poor, rapacious, fierce, and formidable in battle," but they have many virtues, are faithful, generous, and hospitable. Nowhere is a woman safer than in their wild mountains.

Known by foreigners as Albanians, people of the snow-land, they call themselves skipetari, or mountaineers. At home and abroad they number about 1,500,000. Of their numerous tribes, the Catholic Mirdites, who allow no Moslem in their vicinity, are the most important and powerful.

The river Shkumbi, along which may still be traced the Roman Egnatian Way, separates the Christian Albanians into two groups, northward, the Roman Catholic Ghegs; southward, the Greek Orthodox Toscs. The former use the Latin alphabet, the latter the Greek alphabet. They have no accepted alphabet of their own, though many attempts, some of them curious, have been made to supply the lack. At least half the Albanians are Moslems, result of conquest, who will gradually return to their former Christian faith or emigrate.

George Castriota, or Scanderbeg, who defeated the Turks continuously through twenty years, is their national hero. Marco Bozzaris, of whom Fitz-Greene Halleck wrote, "At midnight in his guarded tent," was also an Albanian. So was Mahomet Ali Pasha, the foremost Moslem figure of the nineteenth century.

European statecraft never showed itself more humorous than when, in 1913, it designated the timorous Prince of Weid to be king of the Albanians.

THE GREEKS *

A map of Greek settlements, as they existed in the sixth century before the Christian era, would serve as a map of the lands they inhabit today. Their colonists in southern France and southern Italy have merged in the modern Frenchman and Italian. Otherwise, the Greece of five hundred years before Christ and the Greece of nineteen hundred and eighteen years after Christ coincide.

Torrents of invasion have flooded Greece—Goths, Venetians, Lombards, French, Germans, Ottomans, Albanians, Vlachs, many of whom have permanently remained. Constantine Porphyrogenitus wrote, in the tenth century, "All Greece has become Slav." Henri de Valenciennes, in the thirteenth century, thought Greece had become French. Fallmerayer, in the nineteenth century, demonstrated that the Greeks have "hardly a drop of true Greek blood in their veins."

A subject people since their conquest by the Romans, through three centuries serfs of western Europe, the next three centuries slaves to Turks, the Greeks have known freedom only since those seven years of horror which we call the Greek Revolution (1821-8).

Yet their civilization was able to permeate the Eastern Roman Empire, so that after the seventh century the latter is called the Greek or Byzantine. Until early in the nineteenth century all Turkish Christian subjects in the peninsula were considered Greeks. Their imperishable language, daily heard in the ritual of their Church, was and is spoken, in however debased and corrupt a form, by Greeks everywhere.

Yet despite decimation and an almost unlimited intermingling of foreign elements, the Greek remains the same in physical features, manner of life and occupation, and personal characteristics and tastes. His face is still

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "The Albanians," by Theron J. Damon (November, 1912); "Recent Observations in Albania," by Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven (August, 1918).

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Greece and Montenegro" (March, 1913), and "Greece of Today," by U. S. Senator George Higgins Moses (October, 1915), and "Saloniki," by H. G. Dwight (September, 1916).

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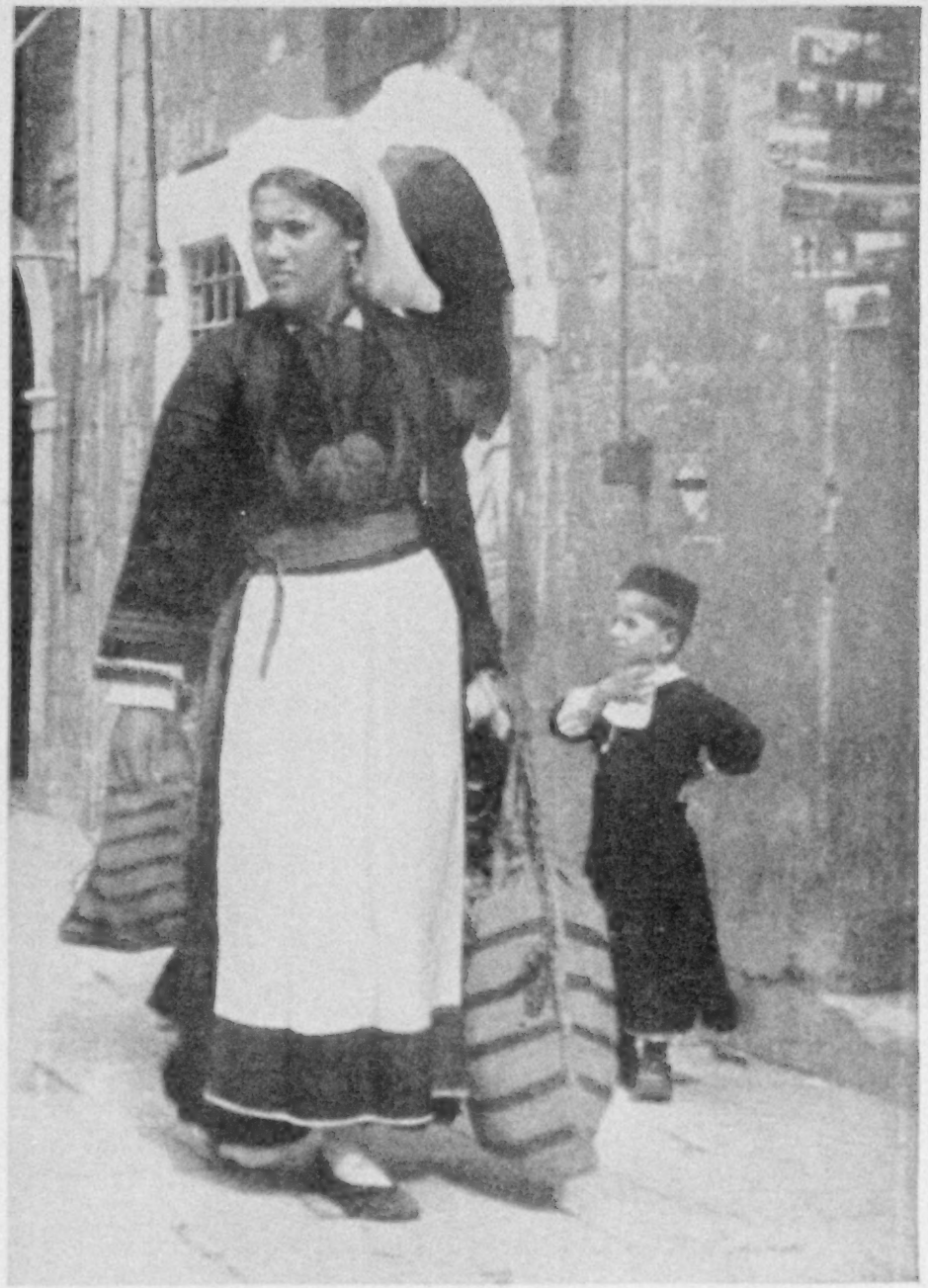

CANALESE WOMAN IN RAGUSA, DALMATIA

The women from the valley of Canali may be distinguished by their snowy-white starched caps and dark woolen gowns. The bright-hued market bags which they carry add a gay note to their otherwise somber costume. The people of Ragusa live in the shadow of a glorious past, when their city was an independent republic and its overseas commerce so extensive that its merchant marine gave us the word "argosy" (vessel of Ragusa).

HERZEGOVINIANS SEEN IN RAGUSA, DALMATIA

These women are the most picturesque of all the types seen in Ragusa. They wear woolen tunics of white or dark blue over coarse white garments, and heavy woolen aprons of many bright hues, like small Oriental rugs. Their fascinating head-dresses are white lace veils hanging from tiny red caps fastened with gold pins and surmounted on fête days with bright yellow marigolds.

Photographs by Pauline H. Dederer

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oval, his complexion olive, his hair abundant and black, his eyes luminous and dark, his figure slight and supple. Only seldom does one meet a light-complexioned, light haired Greek.

He is still at home upon the sea. The carrying trade of the eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea is largely in his hands. In 1916, of 2,658 steamers entering the Piræus, the harbor of Athens, 2,494 were under the Greek flag. His little sailing vessels, averaging 250 tons capacity, are numerous throughout the Levant.

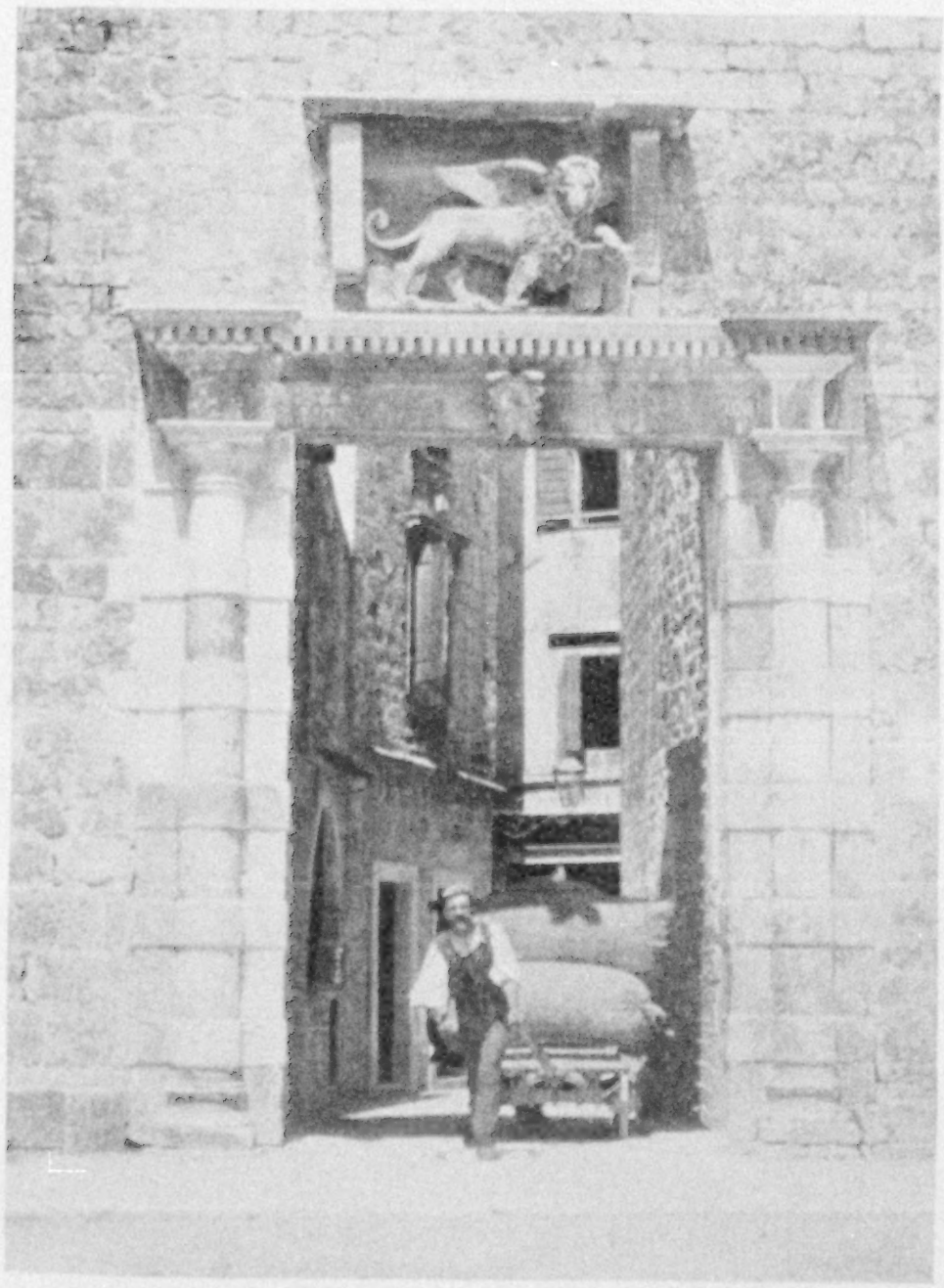
He is an enterprising and ambitious tradesman, frugal and industrious. Many of the great banking houses of southern Europe are Greek.

As with the ancients, so with the moderns, a chief diversion or occupation is politics. Yet modern Greece has not produced a single great statesman except Venizelos, himself a Cretan.

The people are not responsible for the shortcomings and mistakes of their government in this just-ended war. They live under a monarchical system, thrust upon them by the Great Powers, after their successful Revolution of 1821-8, and contrary to their instincts and desires. Hence they missed an opportunity in the world struggle to strike a blow for freedom and humanity as well as for themselves—an opportunity such as may never come to them again. Their king, a German sympathizer, since dethroned, was able to block the national will and disappoint all its aspirations.

In consequence of the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913 there were added to the kingdom about 1,400,000 Greeks formerly Turkish subjects. A little later Crete was united to Greece. The present population is about 5,000,000.

The excess of males at birth over females is greater among the Greeks than among any other people of Europe.



Photograph by Pauline H. Dederer

A DALMATIAN PEASANT PASSING THROUGH THE PORTA PLOCE, RAGUSA

Until 1808, Ragusa, proudest of Dalmatian towns, maintained its nominal independence, but at various times during the Middle Ages it came under the protection of Venice, of Hungary, and of Turkey. The Winged Lion of St. Mark above the gateway testifies to the sway of Venice centuries ago. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Napoleon annexed Ragusa to his newly established "Kingdom of Illyria." From 1814 up to the present time the city has been an Austrian possession.

THE BULGARIANS *

The Bulgarians are of Finno-Ugrian origin. They derive their name from the river Volga,

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Bulgaria, the Peasant State" (November, 1908); "The Rise of Bulgaria," by James D. Bouchier (November, 1912); "Bulgaria and Its Women," by Hester Donaldson Jenkins (April, 1915).

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Photograph by Erdelyi

CROATIAN MEN IN NATIVE COSTUME: THE SKIRTS ARE IN REALITY VERY BAGGY TROUSERS (SEE NEXT PAGE)

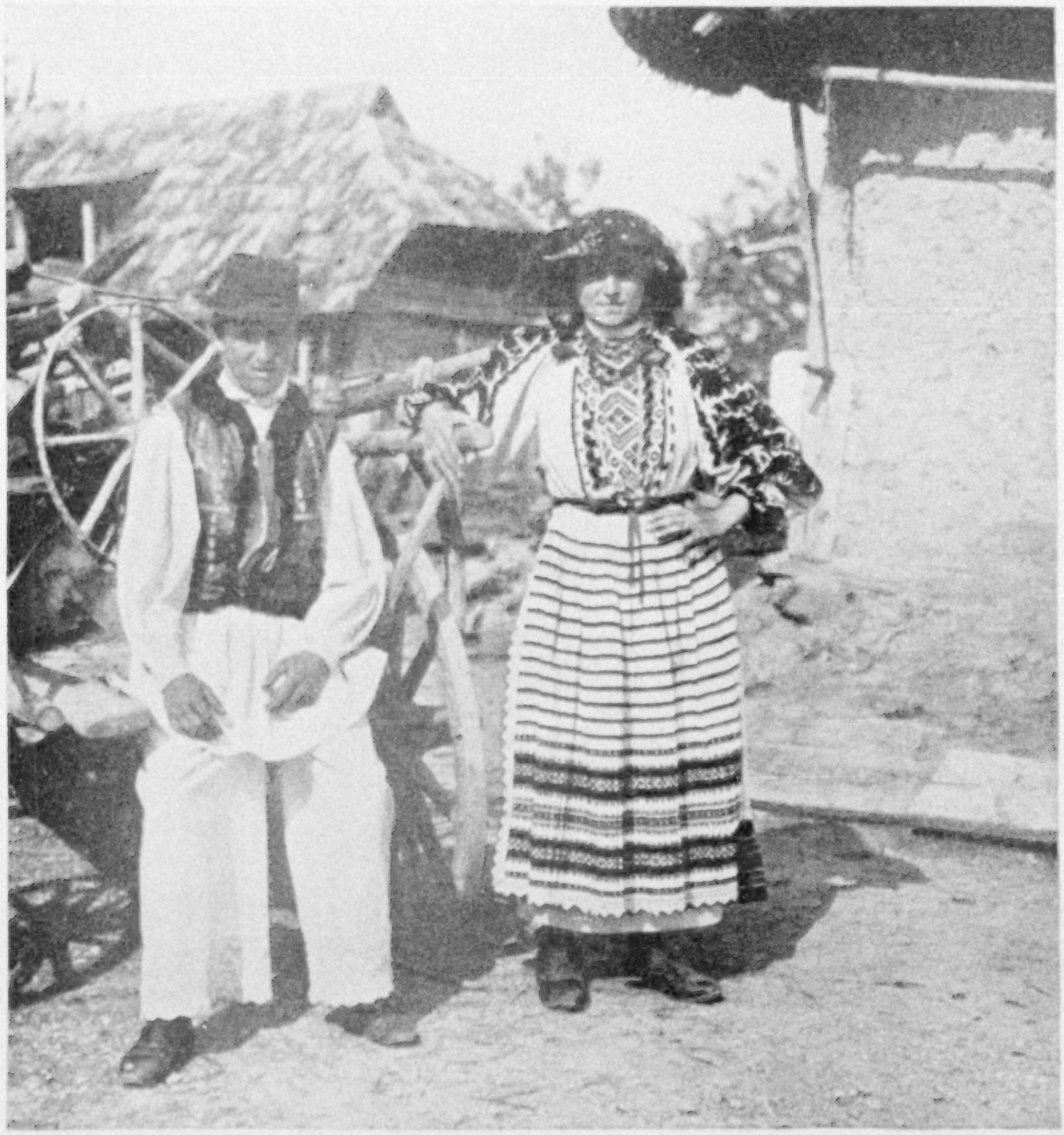
The Serbs and Croats belong to the same branch of the Slav race. The chief difference between them is religious and, to a less extent, linguistic. Their literary language is the same, save that the Croats employ the Latin alphabet, while the Serbs use a modified form of the Cyrillic or Russian (see Jugo-Slavia, page 485).

on which the early kingdom of Greater Bulgaria arose in the fifth century. From the Volga their Khan led some of their wild horsemen in 679. They crossed the Danube and subdued the Slavs on its south bank. Few in number, they gradually merged with the Slavic inhabitants. When Christianized in the ninth century by the Greek missionaries, Saint Cyril and Saint Methodius, the fusion became complete.

The name Bulgarian remained, but in language, institutions, and customs the entire people was Slavic. The Bulgarians are rightly reckoned a Slavic people.

They subjugated all the northern part of the peninsula from the Black Sea to the Adriatic. Later their kingdom broke into two parts, both to be overthrown by the Byzantine emperors. Successful rebellion enabled them to found a second more powerful empire, over which their greatest Tsar, Asen II, reigned wisely and well.

Then came decline. The Bulgarians paid tribute to the Serbian king, Dushan. The Ottoman Turks forced the last Bulgarian king to become a vassal of the Sultan and to yield his sister to the harem. There followed five centuries of indescribable Turkish domination. Many Bulgarians became Moslems, they and



Photograph by Erdelyi

CROATIAN MAN AND WIFE: COSTLY THEIR HABITS AS THEIR PURSE CAN BUY, AND OFT EXPRESSED IN FANCY, RICH AND GAUDY

Before the war, market day in Agram, the capital of Croatia and Slavonia, was a picturesque occasion, with the peasants resplendent in their gaily colored embroideries on white garments, their bright shoes and mantles. The life of many of these peasants is extremely hard, and in some families the women are said to wear no clothing above their waists while indoors.

their descendants to be known as Pomaks. Many fled the country. By the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, Russia freed Bulgaria.

The emancipated State, called the Principality of Bulgaria, included only the region north of the Balkans. To it was added, by popular revolution, seven years later, the province of Eastern Roumelia, south of the Balkans. Bulgaria, though free, was made by the Great Powers tributary to the Sultan as a vassal State. In 1908 it declared itself independent, and the prince proclaimed himself "Tsar of all the Bulgarians."

Many Bulgarians, Greeks, and Serbians still remained under the Turkish yoke. To free their fellow countrymen and coreligionists, allied Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, and Serbia made successful war against the Turks in 1912. For the first time the four Balkan Christian States acted together.

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THE CROATIAN PEASANTS ARE ESPECIALLY FOND OF OUTWARD SHOW

Wedding processions, such as that shown in this photograph, afford opportunity for the display of all the finery of the countryside. The native costume is distinguished by a wealth of stitchery. The influence of the East is indicated in the white garments loosely fashioned. Physically, the Croatian is a tall, strong, clean-looking individual, with steel-blue eyes and straight, fair hair (see page 486).

Photographs by Erdelyi

A CROATIAN WEDDING PROCESSION, ACCOMPANIED BY A PERIPATETIC STRINGED ORCHESTRA

In twenty years, from 1880 to 1900, the Croats increased in number by 33 per cent, due to a low death rate and a very high marriage and birth rate. Like all South Slavic peoples, there is a large preponderance of male over female children in Croatian families.

That union did not long continue. Each put forth extravagant claims regarding the nationality of the people they had freed. In Macedonia, where a pell-mell of races spreads round Monastir, their claims were most violent. Turkish rule had deadened national sense among the newly liberated. Many did not know whether they were Bulgarians, Greeks, or Serbians.

In 1913 Bulgaria, without warning, suddenly attacked her allies, Greece and Serbia, and was decisively beaten. In 1915, utterly indifferent to the world-issues involved, she joined the Teutonic Powers, believing that their success was assured and that thereby she would advance her interests. In 1918, sensing their impending defeat, she abandoned her allies in the field and made peace.

In the lamentable events of the last six years it is just to discriminate between the Bulgarians and the unscrupulous German Prince who was their Tsar. The docile people submitted and followed but they did not initiate or perhaps desire the tortuous, inglorious policy of their sovereign.

In 1917 the Bulgarians constituted three-fourths of the 5,518,000 inhabitants of the country, practically all communicants of the Eastern Orthodox Church. The more than 700,000 Turks or Pomaks were rapidly being absorbed.

Bulgarian is called "at once the most ancient and most modern" of Slavic languages. The grammar shows modern tendencies, but the linguistic groundwork is in close affinity with the oldest written Slavic dialect, that of the Church.

The Bulgarian birth-rate in 1910 was forty-one to every one thousand persons. In 1911 the excess of births over deaths was 18.35 per 1,000 persons—a larger excess than among any other people of Europe.

The Bulgarians are a sturdy, sober, industrious, practical people. While not vivacious or emotional, their parental and filial affection is marked. Materialistic rather than idealistic, they nevertheless appreciate education for their daughters as well as for their sons.

THE SERBIANS *

The Serbians first appear as a confederation of Slavic tribes, which, together with their near kin, the Croats, inhabited the northern slope of the Carpathians. In the seventh century the two occupied side by side all the west and northwest of the peninsula. Both recognized the Byzantine Emperor as suzerain.

The Serbians spread far and wide over present Serbia, northern Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and possibly farther north. The Croats settled to the northwest.

Christianized before any other Slavic tribe, geography brought the Serbians who lived eastward into the Eastern Orthodox Church and carried the Croats living westward into the Roman Church. Internal dissensions retarded their growth. Vassals alternately of Bulgarians and Byzantines, they did not attain independence until the twelfth century.

Though the Serbian kingdom lasted little more than three hundred years, two of its Tsars render it illustrious, Stephen Dushan the Great and Laza.

Ably seconded by his Bulgarian wife, the Tsaritza Helen, Dushan united nearly all the peninsula in the effort to crush the menacing Turkish power but died suddenly on his march to Constantinople. In lofty aim and ability as legislator, diplomat and warrior, this dimly-seen eastern Tsar is one of the grandest figures of the Middle Ages.

Lazar took up the task of Dushan but fell, betrayed and gloriously fighting, in 1389 at the battle of Kossova on the Plains of Amsel. Serbia prostrate, but with spirit unbroken, resisted for seventy years, but was made a pashalik of the Sultan soon after the fall of Constantinople.

The heiduks, guerrilla Robin Hoods of the peninsula, in the mountains and forests carried on the fight against the Turks. In 1804, led by the swineherd Kara George, the Serbian people rose en masse. After twenty-five bloody years, in the Russo-Turkish treaty of Adrianople the Sultan recognized their autonomy. A new leader, Milosch Obrenovitch, had arisen.

The savage rivalry of the Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch families, though unattended by civil war, reddens the story of Serbia. Three of the former and five of the latter have reigned. The Obrenovitches became extinct in 1903.

The Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 resulted in the full independence of Serbia which proclaimed herself a kingdom four years later. Enraged at the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, Serbia in 1885 declared war but was decisively beaten at Slivnitza. More worthy was the Balkan war of 1912 when Serbia, together with Bulgaria, Greece, and Montenegro, freed the Christian subjects of the Ottomans. In the Balkan war of the following year she was victorious over Bulgarian attack.

The story of the Austrian ultimatum, of three invasions of Serbian territory by the Austrians, each time repulsed, and of her desperate resistance against the combined Austrian, Bulgarian, and German armies, forms an essential chapter of the just-ended war.

The kingdom is inhabited by 4,616,000 people, almost exclusively Serbian. It is the Piedmont of the newly formed Jugo-Slav confederacy. The number of Serbians resident in former Austria-Hungary may be reckoned as 5,000,000, in great part descendants of the expatriated after Kossova. Professor Pupin, educator and inventor, is a Serbian.

Without harshness, the Serbian language is an almost perfect instrument for poetry and

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Serbia and Montenegro" (November, 1908), and "The Kingdom of Serbia," by William Joseph Showalter (April, 1915).

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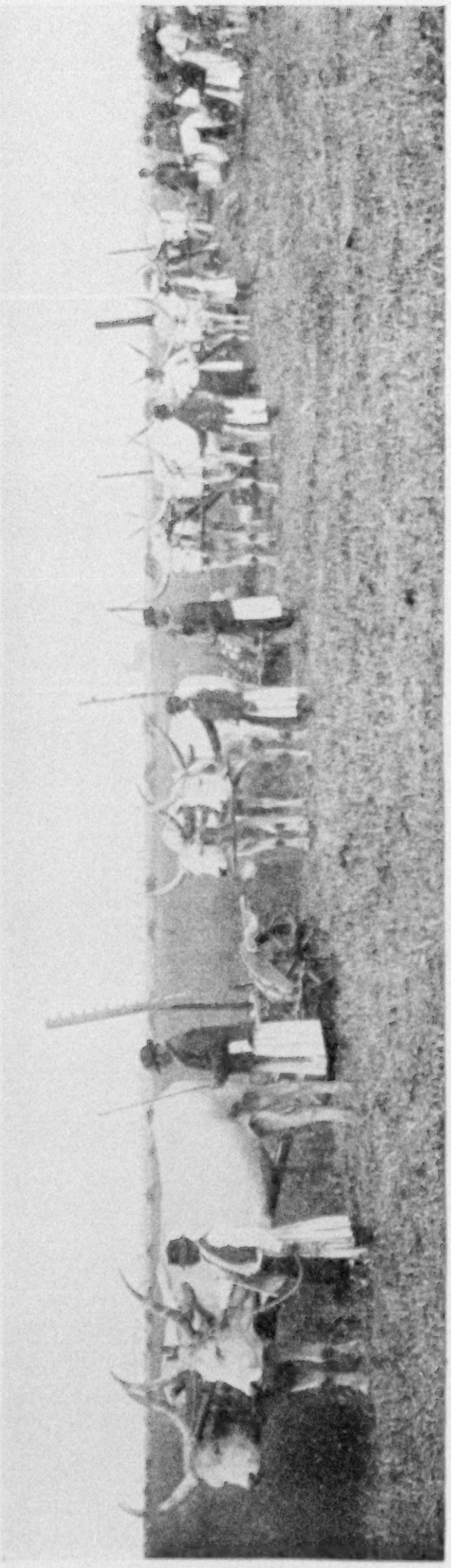


HARVEST TIME IN CROATIA

The ample skirt-like white trousers of the harvesters are to be found in many parts of Hungary, particularly in the region occupied by the Croats. Note how the wide-spreading horns of these magnificent white oxen overlap. In recent years the Croats and Slovenes have been emigrating to America more rapidly than any other European race, with two exceptions—the Hebrew and the Slovak.

music. The Czech Schaffarik says: "Serbian song resembles the tune of the violin; old Slavonian, that of the organ; Polish, that of the guitar. Old Slavonian sounds like the loud rush of the mountain stream; Polish, like the sparkling and bubbling of a fountain; Serbian, like the quiet murmuring of a streamlet in the valley."

Few very rich, none very poor, a pauper unknown before 1914, each family owning its own homestead, however small, democratic in the extreme, loving former Queen Natalie because "she walks the streets bareheaded with flowing hair," vivacious and quick in movement, unsuspicious and open-handed, equal to the Belgians in suffering, heroism, and glory. Out of the furnace the Serbians are emerging, a trustworthy, steadfast, self-reliant people (see also Jugo-Slavia, page 485).

THE MONTENEGRINS *

According to the Slavic legend, the Almighty, when shaping the earth, carried a great bag filled with mountains which he was sowing as a farmer sows grain. East of the Adriatic the bag broke, the mountains fell out, took root and produced the craggy masses of the Tserna Gora, or Black Mountain, or Monte Negro.

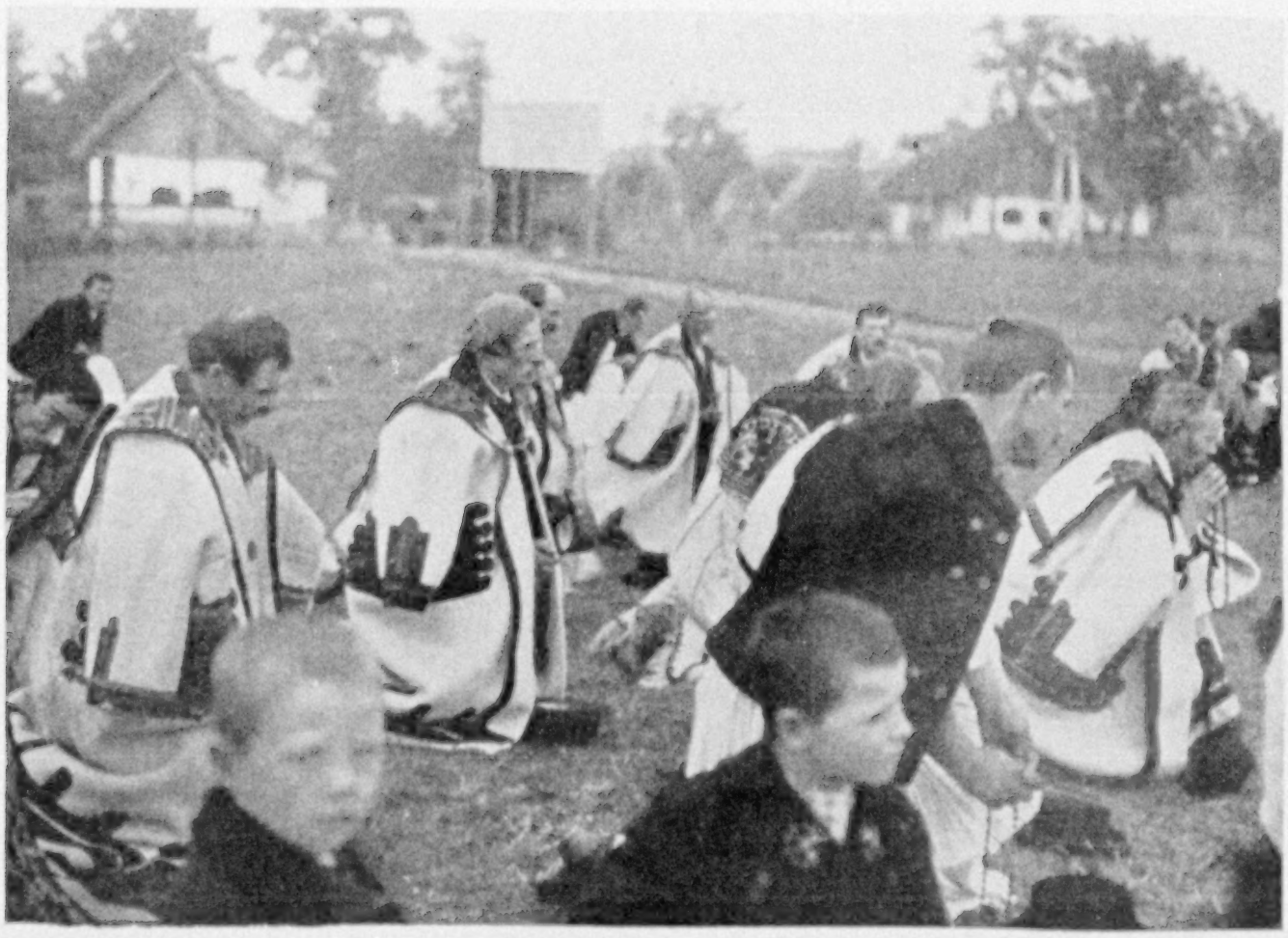
The Montenegrins as a people are the incarnation of heroism and freedom. After their kingdom was destroyed at Kossova, a handful of Serbians, who would neither emigrate nor submit, took refuge in these mountains. Shut off from outside help, entirely surrounded by Ottoman Turks, many times attacked by apparently resistless armies which they always defeated, scorning even nominal allegiance to the Turk or any other power, from 1389 to 1916 they maintained their savage independence.

Resistance to the Turk was the dominant motive of their social and political life. Their ruler was a vladika or bishop because, as sacrosanct, he would be invulnerable to Moslem attacks or bribes. Succession, which had been from uncle to nephew, became hereditary in 1851.

The Sultan formally recognized their independence in 1799. So did all Europe seventy-nine years later.

This tiny State, after standing for centuries as the only beacon light of

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Where East Meets West" (Dalmatia, Montenegro, and Herzegovina), by Marion Cruger Coffin (May, 1908); "East of the Adriatic" (Dalmatia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina), by Kenneth McKenzie (December, 1912).



HUNGARIAN PEASANTS IN SUNDAY DRESS KNEELING AS A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION PASSES

The geographical location of a town in Hungary or Austria in which a person lives less frequently affords a probable index to his racial status than in any other country in the world. There has never been any such being linguistically or racially as an Austro-Hungarian in the sense that there are Frenchmen, or Englishmen, or Spaniards. The empire of the Hapsburgs was a confused conglomeration of peoples of divergent religious and political faiths and of antagonistic blood ties.

freedom in the Balkan Peninsula, was overwhelmed for a time by the Teutonic Powers in 1916.

There are about 400,000 Montenegrins. They are of tall, large, and erect figure. Their characteristics are those of liberty-loving mountaineers who have lived apart and distrust strangers. Their women are brave, loyal, and implacable as themselves. "The word of a Montenegrin was never broken." Elena, daughter of King Nicholas I, is wife to Victor Emmanuel II and Queen of Italy (see also Jugo-Slavia).

JUGO-SLAVIA

To unite all the Jugo-Slavs has long been the aspiration of leaders among the Croats and Slavonians as well as those in the Kingdom of Serbia. They wished to include the Bosnians, Helvats, Croats, Slavonians, Dalmatians, and Slovenes, former Austro-Hungarian, or still earlier Turkish, subjects, as well as the independent South Slavic States of Montenegro (see page 484), Serbia (see page 483), and Bulgaria (see page 479).

The world war has extended this desire, except that it no longer includes Bulgaria. When Bulgaria allied herself with the Turks, who through centuries had trampled upon the Slavs, and sent her armies to work their savage will upon the Serbians, she outraged Slavic feeling more than her mere alignment with their common foe, the Central Powers, could have done.

One obstacle to federal union is difference of church communion. Most of the Jugo-Slavs are Eastern Orthodox, the remainder, except those who are Moslems, Roman Catholic. Obligations to Islam rest lightly on the peninsular Moslems and they will eventually join one or the other church.

The Roman Church has allowed the Dalmatian, Slavonian, and Croatian Catholics, almost interruptedly since their conversion, to use the Slavic instead of the Latin liturgy, and to employ their Glagolithic, or Cyrillic Slavic, alphabet. Against this custom there has been, mostly during the last generation, foreign protest, based on political grounds. An attempt, how-

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ever, to enforce the Latin ritual would probably swing the dissident Jugo-Slavs into the Eastern Orthodox Church.

Another obstacle to federal union is inexperience in self-government on the part of the several groups. Except the Montenegrins, and the Serbians in the larger part of royal Serbia, all the groups have been under the blighting domination of alternating foreign masters, mainly Turks, Austrians, and Magyars, since the Middle Ages. The federal system is of all systems the most difficult and complex, requiring the largest degree not only of skill, but of self-adjustment and self-control. Yet upon such a Ship of State these Slavic landsmen would embark as officers and crew in a stormy sea.

To the majority of these people the idea of union is novel, until recently entertained only by some score of dreamers, who, while Turkish or Austro-Hungarian subjects themselves, hardly believed in its possibility of realization. Nor do all the groups equally desire union, even now. The Slovenes, for example, are not over-enthusiastic for it. In some respects the situation is analogous to that of the thirteen American States after the Revolution and before the adoption of the Constitution.

Powerful factors exist favorable to coöperation. The peoples are racially one, confronted everywhere by foreigners. Despite minor local differences, they possess in the Serbian a language intelligible to all, though in less degree to the Slovene, spoken by the great majority, the literary language of Croat, Bosnian, Helvat, Slavonian, Serbian, and in part of the Dalmatian. Bonds of race and language are strong.

There is practical absence of inherited animosities. The fact is recognized that whoever of them fought in the Austro-Hungarian ranks did so under military compulsion. There is also appreciative recognition of decimated Serbia's natural leadership.

The one compelling factor is the consciousness that unless united the political existence of any of them is most insecure.

In the attempt of the Jugo-Slavs to rule themselves in the only possible way, they are entitled to the sympathy and patience of all who believe in self-government by the people.

THE BOSNIANS

For the boundaries of the provinces on the east shore of the Adriatic political gerrymander is responsible, begun before America was discovered. The inhabitants, subjects until recently of Austria-Hungary, are Bosnians, Helvats, Croats, Dalmatians, Slavonians, and Slovenes—a perplexing medley of Slavic peoples, among whom are found a few Jews and foreigners.

The Bosnians, so named from the river Bosna, are Serbians and Croats, who for a time maintained a small and not powerful kingdom under a ruler called Ban. They are strongly drawn by sympathy and interest to their kinsmen in royal Serbia. At their capital, Serajevo, occurred on June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, which preluded the European war.

THE HELVATS

The Helvats, or Herzegovinians, who are Serbians and Croats, are appropriately named, their district having been lopped off from Bosnia for the advantage of a Herzog or Archduke.

THE CROATS *

The Croats were long intimately connected with the Serbians, whom they greatly resemble. In 1908 the Austro-Hungarian sovereign appropriated the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, ninety-eight per cent of whose two million inhabitants are Serbians or Croats. There is no such unanimity in their religion. Forty-two per cent are Eastern Orthodox, calling themselves Serbians; twenty-eight per cent Roman Catholics, calling themselves Helvats, and twenty per cent Moslems, calling themselves Turks.

THE DALMATIANS †

The Dalmatians occupy a long, narrow, mountainous fringe of coast land and islands east of the Adriatic. They were often called Pagani or Pagans in derision as being the last of the Slavs to embrace Christianity. Immigrating in great numbers they quickly absorbed the native population and retained their own characteristics. Just as the Slavs gave the name of Vlachs to the Latin-speaking Rumanians, so the Slavic invaders of Dalmatia called the Latinized people they found there Vlachs, or Mavro-Vlachs—Black Vlachs. In the whirligig of language, Morlach, a corruption of Mavro-Vlach, has become the term by which Dalmatian Slavs are commonly known in English.

The dalmatic, or ceremonial outer robe, worn by the Roman Catholic clergy at the divine office and by sovereigns at coronations, was introduced into Rome in the second century from Dalmatia, where it was used only by the nobility.

Dalmatia, a shuttlecock between Venice and Hungary, never experienced a national existence. During the last two centuries it has been the alternate possession of Venice, France and Austria. It furnished many of the best sailors in the Austrian navy.

THE SLOVENES OR WENDS

The Slovenes or Wends are found outside the Balkan Peninsula in the former Austrian Provinces of Carinthia, Carniola and Styria.

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "In Quaint, Curious Croatia," by Felix J. Koch (December, 1908).

† See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Where East Meets West," by Marian Cruger Coffin (May, 1908), and "East of the Adriatic," by Kenneth McKenzie (December, 1912).

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Photograph from Underwood & Underwood

THE OLD CAPITAL OF A NEW NATION: PRAGUE, CZECHO-SLAVIA

The Royal Castle and St. Vitus Cathedral. The palace was begun in 1344, and the first stone was laid by Charles IV. It has 711 apartments and three grand halls. It was the home of Bohemia's own rulers from medieval times until 1620, when the kingdom was crushed by allied armies in the battle of Bila Hora (White Hill), a plateau on the outskirts of the city. Since that battle the Czechs in Bohemia have sought continually to regain their freedom. In the open and in secret they have never ceased to agitate their cause. It was in the city of Prague that, sixty years ago, the Sokol, or Gymnastic Association, was started, with the secret purpose of some day throwing off the Austrian yoke (see illustration, page 488).

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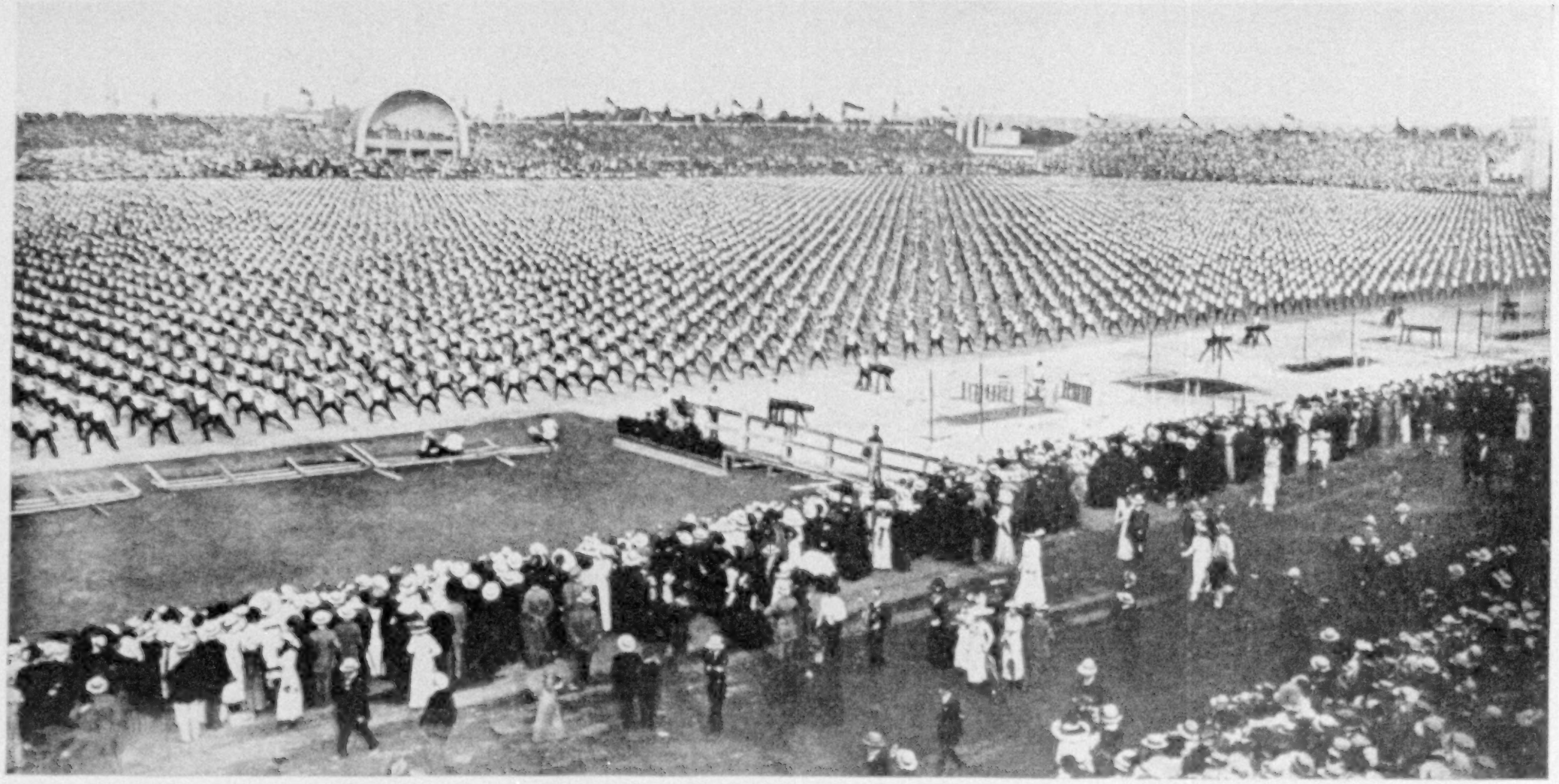

Photograph from Underwood & Underwood

THE SOKOL IN PRAGUE: A GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION WHICH HELPED TO CREATE A NATION

These men, eleven thousand in number, were giving a calesthenics exhibition ostensibly; in reality they were training to fight Austria when the opportunity should come. The Sokol, or Gymnastic Association, was organized sixty years ago to prepare secretly for a revolution. Its members were really interested in athletics, but their main purpose was to maintain an organization of men who could fight. At the beginning of the great war, Austria put the Czecho-Slovaks into the army with the greatest possible speed and sent them to the front-line trenches, so that they would be the first to be slain. And about 50 per cent of them were killed. Every revolutionary Czech or Slovak in the Austrian army was a real enemy of Austria—an enemy at heart—and tens of thousands of them surrendered and went over to the Italians and Russians, as well as to the Allies in the Balkans, and took up arms against Austria. Many regiments of Czechs and Slovaks were organized in the Entente countries and in the United States to fight Germany and Austria. The Sokol, calling itself an athletic association, was in reality a revolutionary military organization, with a membership of over 300,000 men, at the beginning of the war. It accomplished its purpose. It was one of the main causes of Austria's downfall, which in turn led to the downfall of Germany.

In habits and purpose they are in sharp contrast to the Croats and Slavonians, their near kin. Constantly intermarrying with Germans, Hungarians and Italians, they have seemed until very recently little affected by racial concerns. They are industrious, pliant, little inclined to resist or complain. Perhaps in consequence the Austrians treated them with a moderation shown to no other subject Slavs. They number about 1,350,000, are Roman Catholics and use the Latin alphabet.

THE SLAVONIANS

The Slavonians, people who have appropriated the ethnic name of their race, are neighbors of the Croats on the north. In 1849 the Hungarians imposed the Magyar on both as the official language, whereupon the smouldering hatred for all things Hungarian burst into flame. Everywhere insurrection broke out.

After 1868 the Croatian-Slavonians enjoyed the empty honor of being entitled the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia. Controlled directly by Hungary, their Ban or King was appointed by the Hungarian Premier and was subject to instant dismissal by him. The National Assembly was limited to strictly local affairs, but its every enactment required the approval of the Hungarian minister for Croatia-Slavonia who was himself a member of the Hungarian cabinet. This device of "The Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia" was most dexterous for soothing the pride and dictating the action of a subject people. Temporarily successful, in the end it enraged the inhabitants, as they realized how plausibly they had been duped.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA *

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was an anomaly, both as to its system and as to the ethnical composition of its inhabitants. A reference to its method will throw some light upon present and future conditions.

Austria-Hungary consisted of two equal and independent parts, Austria and Hungary. In Austria in 1910 there were 9,950,000 Austrian Germans as against 18,243,000 non-Germans of various races, mainly Slav. In Hungary in 1910 there were 10,051,000 Magyars as against 10,836,000 non-Magyars of various races.

The Germans, though but one-third the population in the one, were dominant there and the Magyars (see page 497), though less than half the population in the other, were dominant there. To maintain this ascendancy of these two minorities summed up all the internal policy and determined most of the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary.

The Austrian-Germans and the Magyars always disliked each other. The Austrian was a foreigner at Buda-Pest and the Magyar at Vienna. But each recognized that his own political salvation depended largely on alliance with the other. To the Austrian especially it was an absolute necessity. The ascendancy of each was to be ascribed in part to long monopoly of power and to superior cleverness in manipulation.

But always it could count on jealousies and divisions among the Slavic subjects, a condition always encouraged. More than once the hopes of some one of its subject Slavic peoples have approached realization, only to be thwarted by the opposition of other Slavs or by its own dissensions.

The disruption of the Austro-Hungarian Empire left the Magyars in much the same position as before, but broke Austria into fragments. The Austrian Germans still formed a compact body, but each of the subject Slavic peoples sprang to a realization of the national idea.

The Germans inhabit a large territory, extending from Switzerland south of Bavaria to a little east of Vienna; also a belt of German population almost surrounds the Czechs, and German enclaves are dotted like islands in the midst of neighboring Magyars and Slavs.

Despite frequent usage, it must not be forgotten that the word Austrian never was identified with or represented a nation. It is a convenient distinguishing term, as in saying that the Austrian Germans have strong sympathies with the Germans in the former German Empire and will ultimately unite with them.

The former South Slav, or Jugo-Slav, subjects of Austria-Hungary, the Bosnians, Helvats, Croats, Slavonians, Dalmatians, and Slovenes, were described among the races of Jugo-Slavia, where they are placed by geography. The other Slavic peoples, former subjects of Austria, are the Czechs, Moravians, Slovaks, and Ruthenians.

The Czechs, together with the Slovaks and Moravians, are now recognized by the United States and the Entente Allies as forming the independent Czecho-Slovak nation. On the map one remarks the broad area, inhabitated by Germans and Magyars, which separates the Czecho-Slovaks from the Jugo-Slavs.

THE CZECHS *

The Czechs or Bohemians are the farthest west, surrounded except on the east by a German population. Bohemia, Czech in Slavic, derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic people who once occupied the country and who were succeeded by various German tribes. Long afterward the Czechs took possession, probably during the great Slavic invasion of the sixth century.

The Czech nobles or land-proprietors soon adopted German ways and spoke only German. Christianized by Saint Methodius, the middle

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "The Land of Contrast" (Austria-Hungary), by D. W. and A. S. Iddings (December, 1912), and "Hungary, a Land of Shepherd Kings," by C. Townley Fullam (October, 1914).

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Bohemia and the Czechs," by Ales Hrdlicka (February, 1917).

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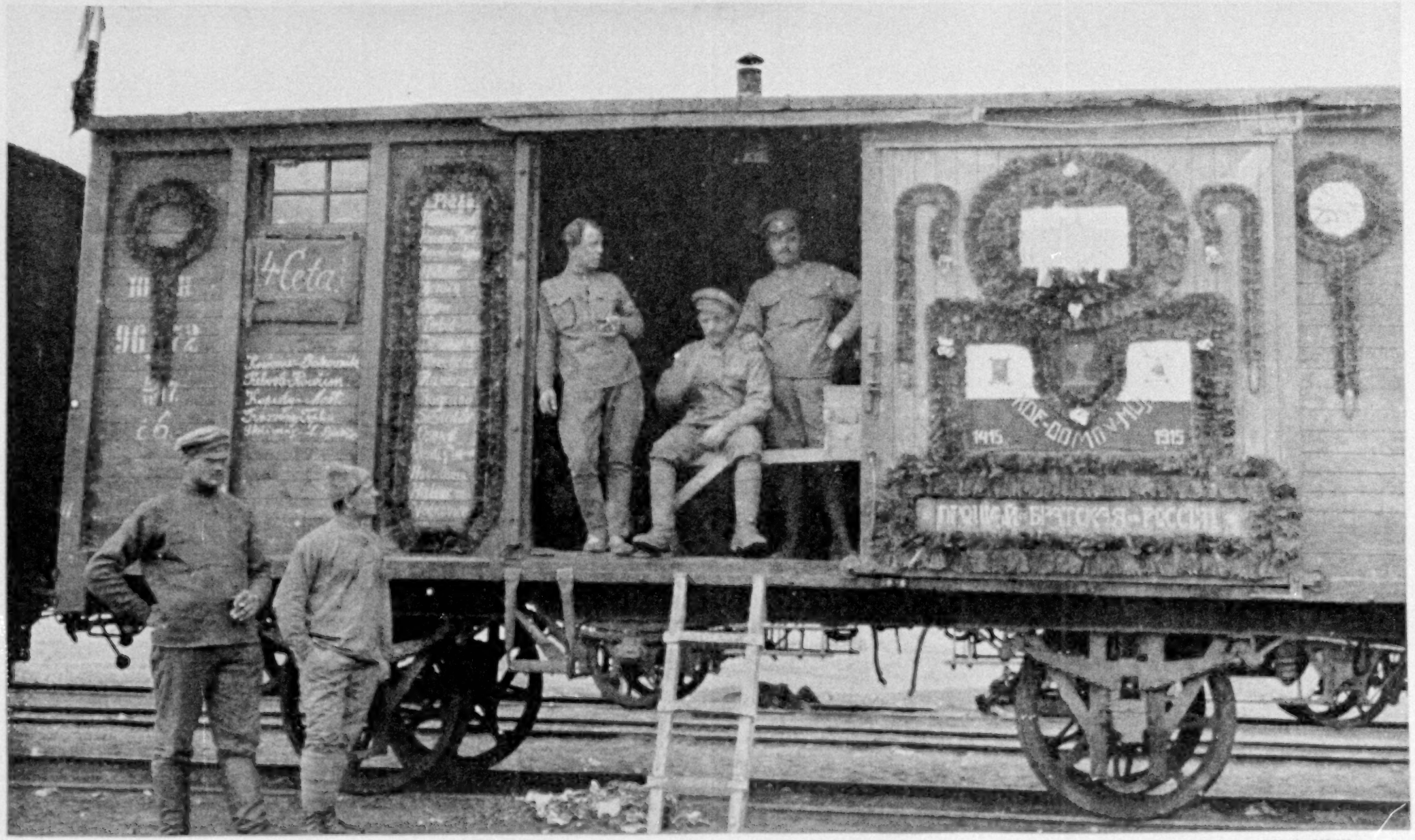

Photograph by M. O. Williams

CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN SIBERIA: MEMBERS OF A DEMOCRATIC ARMY WHICH HELPED TO THWART GERMANY IN HER EFFORT TO ORGANIZE RUSSIA AS A FIGHTING FORCE AGAINST THE ALLIES

The Czecho-Slovaks, 40,000 in number, now garrison practically every town along the Trans-Siberian Railway from the Urals to Harbin. When they reached Siberia from the Russo-Austrian front they had practically no arms. The Bolsheviki were well armed and in some instances commanded by German officers, but the dauntless Czecho-Slovak soldiers attacked the enemies of order and freedom with bare hands and rocks, seized the machine-guns and rifles, and thus equipped themselves with the weapons of their foes. Such is the caliber of the men who are to defend the new nation of Czecho-Slovakia in the heart of Europe. Their achievements in Siberia form one of the most dramatic chapters in history.

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CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN AMERICA: MEN AND WOMEN IN NATIVE COSTUME AT A BENEFIT GIVEN AT THE CZECHO-SLOVAK MILITARY MOBILIZATION CAMP, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

Thousands of natives of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia, who had come to America to live in peace, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their honor to aid the Allies in overthrowing the oppressive autocracy of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns which had crushed the freedom-loving people of Europe for centuries. Since the proclamation of the new nation, all the young ladies of Prague have taken to the fashion of peasant costumes, and several members of Parliament wore the old national dress when they assembled to hear President Masaryk take his oath of office.

classes became communicants of the Eastern Orthodox Church, the ritual of which in each country of its faith was always celebrated in the vernacular of the people. When afterward they changed to Roman Catholics, Latin in church services superseded the Cyrillic alphabet and the old Slavic ritual.

The Czech language, thus excluded from the Church by Latin and from society by German, became the peculiar heritage of the common people. As long as Bohemia was an independent State, neither persuasion nor persecution could force them to give it up.

After Bohemia became an Austrian province, all obtainable Czech books and manuscripts were burned and the use of Czech in writing or in schools was prohibited under heavy penalties. But the Czech persisted in his passionate devotion to his mother tongue. Language and nation became synonymous, both denoted by the same word, *jazyk*. The language kept the nation alive and saved it from absorption. Meanwhile it produced such wealth of early poetry as is found among no other Slavs.

The political existence of the Czechs resembled in striking degree that of their racial kindred, the Poles. In both there was found a strong, sound, patriotic common people. In both there was the same vacillating royalty, eventually elective, and above people and king a turbulent, over-rich nobility, the patriotism of which seemed usually subordinate to class or personal interest. But the humbler Czechs were of more independent spirit, less easily cowed, and sometimes able to force the nobles to follow instead of lead.

Czech romance finds expression in its grandest figure, John Huss; in the blind, unconquerable leader of Zizka; in the stirring, futile heroisms of the Hussite wars; in Comenius, one of the foremost educators of history, author of "The Visible World," the first illustrated book for children, and even in its militant University of Prague, the most venerable school of learning in Central Europe.

The evil genius of the Czechs was long the House of Hapsburg. Though afterward nominally existent, their kingdom was submerged at the battle of White Mountain in 1620, only its name surviving among the titles of the Austrian Emperor.

The royal history of Bohemia twice touches England in an interesting way. From the Bohemian King, Ferdinand, who lost his throne at White Mountain, was descended George I, the first English sovereign of the House of Hanover. The crest of the Prince of Wales with its three feathers and motto, "Ich Dien," was formerly borne by the Bohemian kings. After the great victory of Crecy in 1346, it was picked up by Edward the Black Prince near the body of the blind Bohemian king John, who had fallen in the battle, and has ever since been the crest of the heir to the English crown.

In the former kingdom of Bohemia there are about 7,000,000 inhabitants, nearly four-fifths of whom are Czechs, and the remainder mostly Germans. Many other Czechs live in Austrian and Prussian Silesia, among the Moravians and Slovaks, and in the United States.

The recent exploits of the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia, Russia, France, and Italy won the admiration of the world and were no small factor in gaining from the Entente Allies the recognition of Czecho-Slovakia as an independent State.

THE MORAVIANS

The Moravians, centered on the Morava, occupy a plateau of the size of Massachusetts, south of the Czechs and Slovaks, whom they much resemble. They were Christianized by Saint Methodius. In the ninth century their kingdom, which reached the Oder and the Drave, was overwhelmed by the Magyars.

Disciples of John Huss founded the Moravian Brethren, long a religious force in Bohemia and Poland. Almost destroyed in the Thirty Years War, the few survivors took refuge in Saxony. Persecuted there, many emigrated to Georgia, in America. John Wesley came in contact with them, and their exemplary, persuasive influence resulted in his conversion and that of his brother Charles. They were the first to insist on the conversion of the heathen as the duty of the Church. Since then they have been foremost in missionary labors. In Moravia the Brethren have almost disappeared. All but four per cent of the 1,700,000 Moravians are Roman Catholics. Industrious, enterprising, intelligent, lovers of liberty, they were always restless under Austrian rule and deserve the freedom that now seems theirs.

THE SLOVAKS

The Slovaks are mostly found in the northern provinces of Hungary. On the east they mingle with the Ruthenians and on the west with the Czechs, on whom they are wont to depend. They are a peaceful, primitive people. Having no national church, never having known independence until 1918, they inherit few traditions, but many popular songs. Their nobles are completely magyarized.

Until recently, Slovak merchants and the middle class generally wished to be taken for Germans. But the people have always resisted foreign control. Despite its sharp division into dialects, they have always cherished their language, their sole bond of union. The Magyars treat them with brutal contempt. Many have emigrated to the United States. Altogether they number about 2,500,000.

During the last fifty years there has been a marked awakening in education and national feeling. No longer indifferent to foreign domination, they enter upon a national existence of their own.

THE RUTHENIANS

Ruthenian, meaning Russian, was the name given by the Austrians to such of their sub-

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Photograph by A. W. Cutler

MORAVIAN PEASANTS IN THE VICINITY OF PRESSBURG

Short skirts and Wellington boots seem to be the fashion here. Note the elaborately braided trousers and the cap made of gold cording worn by the man. The Moravians are to be found in the vicinity of the Morava River, occupying a plateau about the size of Massachusetts, directly south of the land of the Czechs and Slovaks (see page 492).

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Photograph by A. W. Cutler

SLOVAK SISTERS IN THEIR SUNDAY FINERY

The Slovaks are a peaceful, primitive people, inheriting few traditions, but many popular songs. They are to be found mostly in the northern provinces of Hungary, mingling in the east with the Ruthenians and in the west with the Czechs (see page 492).

Photograph by A. W. Cutler

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON IN HUNGARY

Note that the costumes are identical except that the sleeves of the garment worn by the boy are embroidered and not decorated with colored wools, as in the case of his father. The long apron, worn by the young and old of both sexes, is a feature of the native costume seen in Mezokovesd, a town to the east of Buda-Pest. Only by personal inquiry could one determine whether the subjects of this photograph are Slovaks or Ruthenians. These two branches of the Slav race mingle almost indistinguishably in this section of Europe.

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Photograph by A. W. Cutler

PEASANT TYPES IN HUNGARY, NORTHEAST OF BUDA-PEST

The woman on the right carries her gander in the same fashion that the Indian squaw carries her papoose. The maid of Holland wears the distinctive badge of her town or district on her head; the Slovak peasant girl sometimes wears hers on her foot, as in the case of the girl to the left, whose boot-heel, elaborately embroidered, betokens the village from which she tramps.

jects as are Little Russians. There are more than 3,500,000 Ruthenians in the Austrian provinces of Galicia and Bukovina, territories seized from Poland. In Bukovina they are called Huzulians. They differ in few respects from the Little Russians of Russia. In Galicia they form nearly half the inhabitants, the aristocracy being Polish and the middle classes German or Jewish.

Though Roman Catholics, they use the Slavic liturgy and the Eastern Orthodox ceremonial. They were tranquil under the Austrian rule and in general manifest little sympathy for the Czecho-Slovaks or for the Poles. They naturally affiliate with their nearer kin, the Ukrainians, or Little Russians (see page 463). They are well known in the United States for industry and intelligence. The Ruthenian, Zolkievski, patriot and warrior, was the Chevalier Bayard of the Slavs.

Photograph by A. W. Cutler

DAMES AND DAMSELS RETURNING HOME FROM MASS ON A SUNDAY MORNING

In the land of the Slovaks, north of Pressburg, the young girls (those in front) usually go bareheaded, but after marriage their hair is "done up" and placed under a cone-shaped basket at the back of the head. When the wearer is on the street, this marriage millinery is covered with a fringed silk kerchief of bright hue.

THE MAGYARS

The Magyars are the dominant race in Hungary and the real founders of the kingdom. Finno-Ugrians, they first appear in Europe as a nomadic horde in the ninth century, crushing the Moldavian kingdom and seizing the territory which they at present occupy. From this center their wild raids over Europe made them a universal terror for sixty years. Then a severe defeat at Augsburg by the German Emperor, Otto I, showed their isolation among enemies of different race and faith, more civilized and more powerful than themselves.

Political considerations seem to have determined their leaders to adopt Christianity and enter the Roman Church. Wise sovereigns tranquilized the country and brought in many immigrants. In numerous cases special privileges were accorded. All others, native and foreign, except the Magyars, were treated as subject races, on whom most of the taxes were levied. The system of taxation was recently modified, but the principle of inferior races is still in force (see page 489).

The Magyars consider the Golden Bull, granted by Stephen II seven years after Magna Charta, as the earliest proclamation of constitutional rights in continental Europe. It confirms the excessive privileges of the great barons, the great wealth and power of whom were later, even under the ablest kings, to plunge the nation into anarchy and reduce the masses to serfdom.

The Magyars were for more than a century the buckler of Christendom against the Ottoman Turks. Their illustrious leader was Hunyadi, "the incarnation of Christian chivalry." They have never recovered from their crushing defeat by the Turks at Mohacs in 1526.

Their general condition was not improved by the fierce broils into which the Reformation plunged the Magyars, among whom for a time Protestantism was predominant. Through the marriage of a Magyar princess to an Austrian Archduke, the succession passed to the House of Hapsburg, when the Magyars soon found themselves also treated as a subject race.

Discontent brought about the attempted revolution under Louis Kossuth. Defeated, their leaders took refuge in Turkey. Combined Russia and Austria could not compel the Sultan to violate the laws of hospitality and give them up. This fact the Magyars have always gratefully remembered. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 several deputations of Magyars visited Constantinople to emphasize their friendship for their blood kindred, the Ottoman Turks.

In Hungary in 1910 there were 10,051,000

Photograph by Erdelyi

NATIVE WOMEN IN A MAGYAR VILLAGE

Instead of seeking to amalgamate the peoples of alien blood residing within the confines of their country, the Magyars pursued the unwise policy of treating all persons not of their own kin as subject races, upon whom most of the taxes were levied. As a result, instead of being a melting pot, Hungary became a retort, confining racial elements explosively antagonistic one toward the other (see page 407).

Magyars as against 5,380,000 various Slavs, 2,949,000 Rumanians, 2,037,000 Germans, 275,000 Gypsies, and 195,000 members of other races.

A glance at the map reveals how ominous are the racial influences surrounding the Magyars. West, there are the Germans; also, as the pink enclaves on the map indicate, numerous solid German communities in the very heart of the Magyars; north, the Czecho-Slovaks; east, the Rumanians; south, the Jugo-Slavs—all these like magnets attracting those of their kin still under Magyar rule.

Nor is the material outlook more reassuring. The Magyar nobles are land-poor, while the Germans and Jews are the chief employers of labor, carry on the trade, and, the Jews especially, control the press.

The Magyars are, with the exception of the Finns, the only thoroughly Europeanized Finno-Ugrian people.

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THE POLES *

Next to the Russians, of whom they were long the rivals and foes, the Poles are numerically the most important of the Slavs. They first appeared in Great, or North, and Little, or South, Poland in the tenth century, where they found other Slavic tribes in possession. The wise policy of their kings early induced the whole nation to profess Christianity.

Of medium size, with round heads and healthful faces, the blond more common than the brunet, their physical appearance has apparently changed little. The working classes, who constitute nine-tenths of the nation, have always been laborious, frugal, enduring, temperate rather than abstemious, and intensely patriotic. Those qualities distinguish the thousands of Poles in the United States. Their szlacta, or nobles, have shown themselves impetuous, brave to rashness, chivalrous, insubordinate, emotional, artistic.

During the formative period Poland was consolidated by the dynasty of the great Lithuanian, Jagellon, the Polish Wadislaus II—a succession of princes unsurpassed in constructive ability. Union with the Lithuanians doubled the population and the natural resources. Together they crushed the Teutonic Knights at Tannenberg in 1410 and half a century later at the peace of Thorn pushed them east of the Vistula. The Polish lands on the Baltic, together with Danzig and Marienberg, were recovered. The Duchy of Mazovia, of which Warsaw was the center, five centuries independent, voluntarily joined the kingdom which a few years later spanned Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The Reformation, regarded with suspicion as having a German origin, only for a time disturbed the country.

The advantageous situation of the kingdom, the admirable qualities of its common people, and the development already attained, seemed to assure the greatness and permanence of the Polish State.

Yet disappointment meets us on every page. The brilliant passages are episodes without connection or result. Nowhere else is so much valor wasted. The chasm was always widening between the nobles and the common people. The people paid all the taxes. The nobles, all equal, possessed all the wealth and power, but had no sense of obligation or responsibility. Intrepid in battle, they were ready to fight for the country only when so inclined.

The system of government was oligarchic in the extreme. Succession to the powerless throne was elective, native or foreigner alike eligible. Each election was an orgy of turbulence and bribery. Twice the throne was put up at auction. The liberum veto, established in 1652, whereby the negative vote of a single member of the Diet nullified any act or all the acts of all the rest, culminated the anarchy and eventually brought about the destruction of Poland.

Yet the criminal follies of a privileged class in no way excuse or palliate the iniquity of the three partitions of Poland in 1773, 1793, and 1795 by Prussia, Russia, and Austria. It must be noted that the first partition was confirmed by the Polish Diet, in which nearly all the members accepted foreign bribes.

The belated heroic resistance of Kosciuszko, of a handful of nobles and of the infuriated common people glorifies the fall of the State which some historians, confused by the farce of election, still call the "Republic" of Poland.

By these partitions Russia acquired 181,000 square miles of territory, with 6,000,000 inhabitants; Austria, 45,000 square miles, with 2,500,000 inhabitants; Prussia, 57,000 square miles, with 2,500,000 inhabitants.

The Poles under the Austrians were in the main kindly treated. Also, being Roman Catholics, there was no religious antipathy. Under the Russians every harsh measure was employed to accomplish their russification. Those under the Prussians were the most pitiably situated of all. In the effort to make them Germans there was no limit to the systematic, persistent cruelty directed against all classes and ages.

Poland has enriched the world in music, art, and literature. The national dances, the polonaise and the mazurka, were always accompanied by singing. Copernicus is Poland's greatest name. Sienkiewicz, victim of the world war, by many considered the most brilliant writer of the day, was a Pole, as is Padcrewski.

Situated between the upper millstone of Prussia and the nether millstone of Russia, and at the same time subjected to lateral pressure from Austro-Hungarian armies, the land of the Poles during the world war suffered devastation which exceeds the imagination of those who have not actually witnessed the scenes of rapine, pillage, conflagration, and wanton destruction.

The restitution of a reunited Poland to its loyal common people will be among the worthiest achievements of the Allies.

One of the most difficult problems which the restored nation's leaders will encounter is the Jewish situation. There are millions of Jews in Polish territory. It is admitted by all thoughtful statesmen that great effort and sacrifice on the part of both the Poles and the Jews will be necessary before a satisfactory solution can be reached.

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Partitioned Poland," by William J. Showalter (January, 1915), and "Devastated Poland," by Frederick Walcott (May, 1917).

THE JEWS *

On the Arch of Titus in Rome are carved in bold relief laurel-crowned soldiers, bearing a massive seven-branched candlestick. This rep-

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "An Old Jewel in the Proper Setting," by Charles W. Whitehair (October, 1918).

XUM

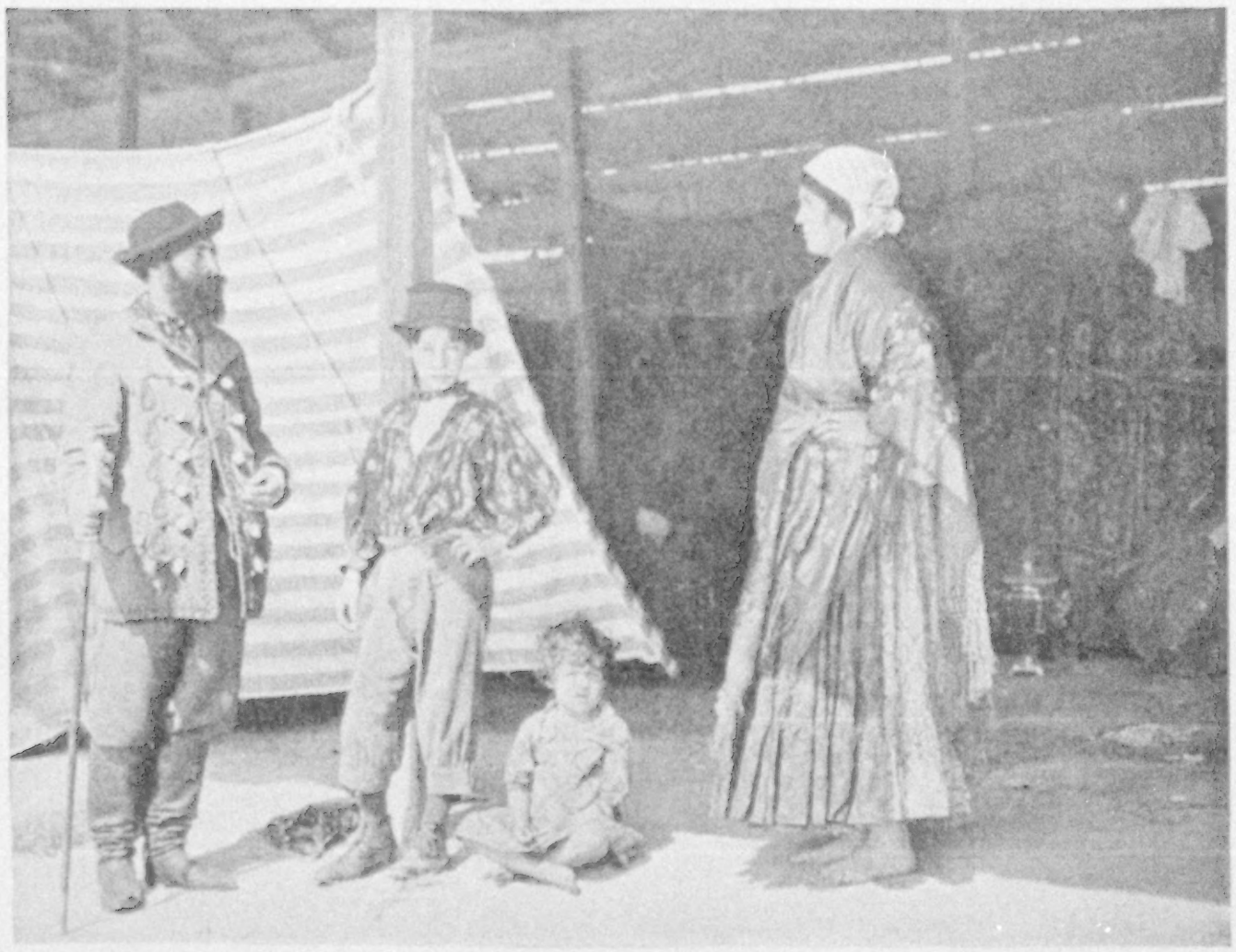
Photograph by Erdelyi

A MAGYAR HOME

The pillows in the background are a familiar feature of most well-to-do homes in Hungary. They form one of the chief items in a bride's trousseau; babies are carried on huge pillows; a mammoth pillow is usually the sole covering at night, while two smaller pillows frequently constitute the bed.

resents the Golden Candlestick which once lighted the Holy Place in the Temple at Jerusalem and which was carried directly before the conqueror Titus at his triumph. The Arch commemorates the conquest of Judæa in the year 70 and the destruction of the Temple and is contemporaneous with the first great dispersion of the Jews. Individuals had already settled in every city of the Empire, but there had been no general exodus. Now, destitute henceforth of a religious center, their world pilgrimage began. The Arch seems not so much a monument to a dead emperor as the perpetual reminder of a scattered and deathless race.

Sixty years after Titus, all Jerusalem was plowed over and Jews were forbidden to approach the spot on pain of death. The very name of the sacred city was proscribed, the heathen colony planted on its site being called Ælia Capitolina. Hundreds of thousands had perished in battle, massacre, and starvation. A people without a capital, country, or shrine, the dispersion of the survivors went on over all the known world.



Photograph by A. W. Cutler

GYPSIES: THE NOMADS OF EVERY LAND

Whence they come and whither they go is a puzzle not only to the dweller in city or country whom they pass, but to the student of races as well. Their origin is lost in the mists of legend and tradition. They are to be found in many countries of Europe, chiefly in the Balkans, in Hungary, and in Spain. He who is fascinated by the romantic subject of the Gypsies finds in the pages of George Borrow's "Lavengro" and "Romany Rye" accounts of these wanderers which are of absorbing interest. The man in the photograph is holding the silver-crowned cane which he uses when on the road. His coat is adorned with immense silver buttons (see page 502).

Rome had regarded the Jews merely as dangerous rebels who must be crushed. After they became powerless, they were allowed to live and prosper as they pleased. The Mishna, or Oral Law, the foundation of the Talmud, was evolved. Meanwhile a marvelous teacher, Mar Samuel, wrought into the very being of the exiles a principle that was to control their attitude and conduct. He taught that everywhere "the law of the government is the binding law," and that it was their religious duty, not from expediency, but from moral obligation, to conform to and obey, as far as possible, the laws of any country in which they were found. They were even to pray for the peace of the place wherein they dwelt.

Thus was their adaptation to any habitat made incumbent and possible. From it has come about the racial suppleness which bends but never breaks. To it Graetz, the foremost of Jewish historians, declares Judæism has owed "the possibility of existence in a foreign country." Through tribulation and agony, unexampled in the life of any other people, it has enabled the Jewish race to survive.

The nominal profession of Christianity by Europe set the Jew by himself apart. To an ignorant and brutal age every Jewish hand seemed red with the blood of the Saviour. That Jesus and the apostles were themselves Jews was sometimes denied. Under the mask of piety, every foul passion robbed and maltreated the Jews. The laws against them were more merciless than the mobs. In Italy they were at times less harshly treated through the influence of the Popes, and sometimes a great sovereign like Charlemagne would shine as their open friend. Yet, with rare exceptions, injustice, persecution, and proscription were their invariable, universal lot from Constantine far down into modern times. The severe Moslem laws against them were laxly enforced. So they shared the brilliant prosperity of the Moors in Spain until both were expelled.

XUM

The Jewish Year Book reckons there are today about 10,000,000 in Europe, 3,000,000 in the United States, and 1,000,000 in the rest of the world. It reckons 100,000 in France, 106,000 in the Netherlands, 230,000 in Rumania, 257,000 in the United Kingdom, 615,000 in Germany, 1,300,000 in what was formerly Austria-Hungary, and 7,000,000 in Russia. In Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, and Spain there are comparatively few.

The great number in Russia largely trace back to Casimir the Great, a Polish king. His favorite, Esther, a devoted Jewess like her namesake in the Bible, persuaded Casimir to offer the Jews a home in Poland. The Jews had multiplied, especially in that part of Poland which Russia secured in the three partitions and which, with constantly changing boundaries, constituted the Russian Pale. When Casimir died, in 1370, Polish toleration ended. Instead there was often the ferocious shout, "Hep, Hep!" with which the pogrom began. A pogrom is an organized massacre and "Hep" is supposedly derived from the initials of "Hierosolyma est perdita."

The fires through which the Jews have passed only intensified their remarkable domestic and racial devotion. There is no position of honor or confidence where one does not now find a Jew. There is no height or distinction—political, diplomatic, financial, dramatic, artistic, literary—which the sons and daughters of Israel have not attained.

THE GYPSIES

The Gypsies are first found in the Greek islands and continental Greece early in the fourteenth century. No tradition exists as to how they arrived or whence they came. Afterward, they wandered through the Balkan Peninsula, settling nowhere except as the greater number were seized along the way and made serfs or slaves.

In 1417 they appeared in western Europe, showing a peculiar pass or safe-conduct wherein they were called Tsigani. This pass, signed by Sigismund, king of Hungary and German emperor, granted permission to go wherever they pleased in the king's dominions, ordered his subjects to show them kindness and protection, and forbade interference with them of any sort. A little later their roving bands reached Italy, France, and the British Islands.

Believed to have come from Egypt, their English name was Gypsies. The French, however, called them Bohemians, thinking they had originated in Bohemia. They called themselves Rom, supposed to mean *man*. This term was possibly picked up in passage through southeastern Europe. Among their many other names were Hagarenes, children of Hagar, Saracens, as from Arabia, and Athingani, or "Touch-me-nots," from a heretical sect in Asia Minor.

Restrictive laws have hampered and sometimes entirely curtailed their former vagrancy. Most Gypsies now live in houses, though still retaining their restless propensities. Existing in every country, they have been accurately counted nowhere. There are probably not over 700,000 in Europe, of whom three-fourths are located in Hungary, Rumania, and the Balkan Peninsula, where they enjoy the same civil rights as the other inhabitants. Without country or traditions or religion of their own, they readily profess whatever is nearest.

The Gypsies are of wiry figure, with black, often silky, hair; large, shining, black eyes; perfect teeth, regular and white, and a glowing rich complexion, which early becomes tawny. Their young women often possess a brilliant but soon fading beauty. In music and dance, the untrammeled freedom of the race finds full expression. Liszt ascribes to the Gypsies "the origin of Hungarian national music." Many of the most popular Rumanian, Serbian, and Bulgarian ballads and tunes are derived from the Gypsies.

Our chief interest in the Gypsy is his language. Toward the end of the eighteenth century three scholars, working apart and unknown to one another, discovered that his "jargon" is a primitive Indo-European language, now spoken nowhere else and contained in no manuscript or book. Corrupted and debased, yet radically the same, it has been preserved through uncounted years and unknown wanderings on the lips of this mysterious people. An eminent Oriental investigator, Dr. Paspati, believed that the Romany was an ancient sister of the Sanscrit and that the Gypsy is the most ancient Indo-European in Europe.

THE GERMANS*

The name German during these last years has been so blackened and befouled by its own children that it can never regain its former place in the respect and esteem of men. But, before militarism destroyed idealism, before the Prussian virus poisoned the German soul, there was no department of research, art, or literature which the Germans did not distinguish. Obscured from the world's thought today by an interposing pall are the thinkers, poets, philosophers, and reformers of Germany's great past.

The main body of Germans has occupied the same territory from a period antedating the Christian era. Though absorbing many Slavic elements, they are as a people less composite than the Italians or the French.

The number of inhabitants of the German Empire at the last census, inclusive of 1,870,000 persons in Alsace-Lorraine and of 1,260,000

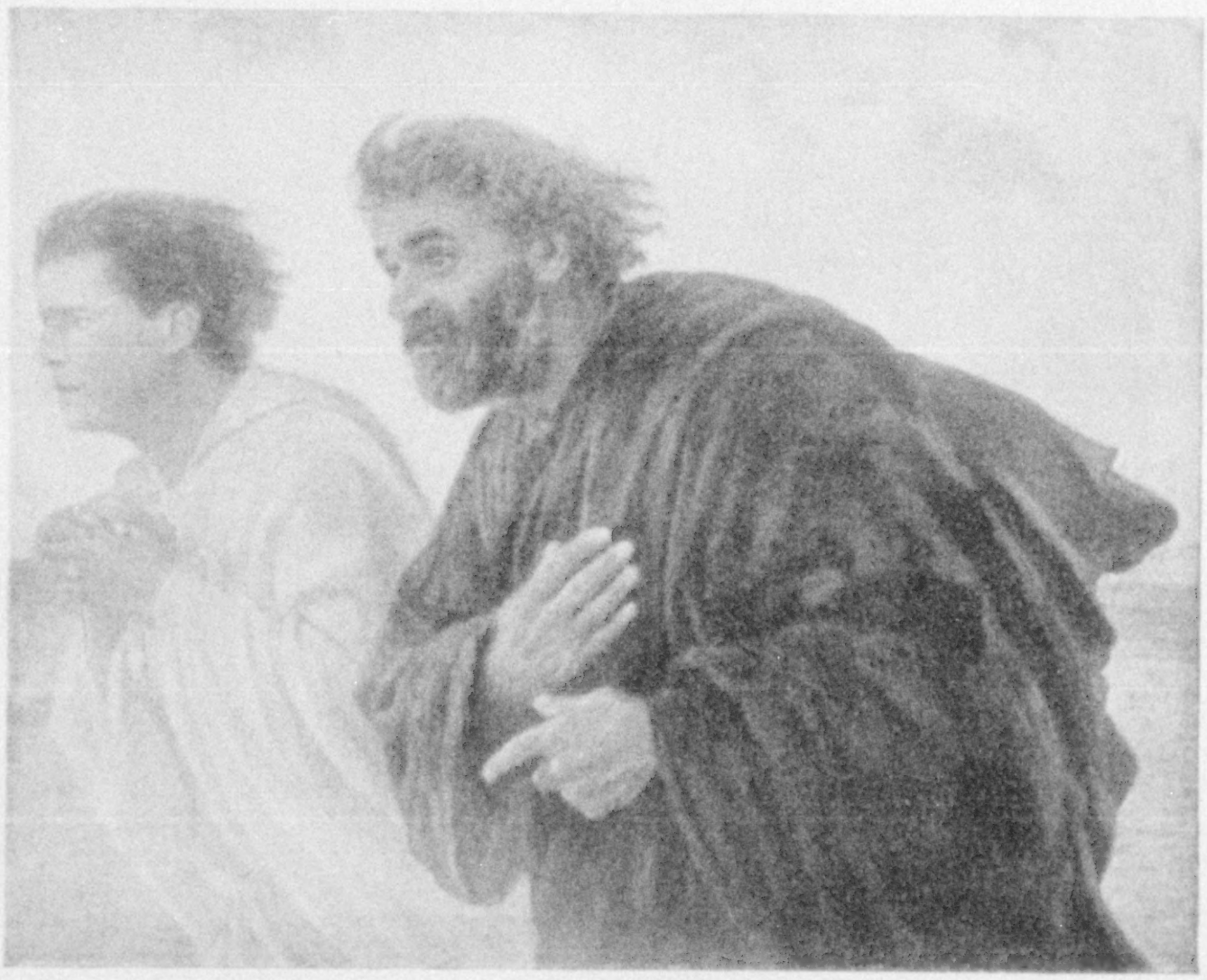
*See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Peasant Life in the Black Forest," by Karl Frederick Geiser (September, 1908); "A Corner of Old Wurttemberg," by B. H. Buxton (October, 1911); "The German Nation" (September, 1914); "Hildesheim, the Town of Many Gables," by Florence Craig Albrecht (February, 1915).

Photograph by Erdelyi

A FARMER OF BANFFYHUNYAD, A VILLAGE OF TRANSYLVANIA

Within the limits of Transylvania ("forest land"), an area of eastern Hungary about half the size of the State of Virginia, reside three "privileged peoples"—the Magyars, the Szeklers, kinsmen of the Magyars, and Saxons, descendants of German immigrants who came into the country in the twelfth century. Numerically, however, the most important element of the population is Rumanian. In addition, there are Jews, Ruthenians, Bulgarians, Slovaks, Serbians, and Greeks. The plurality of Rumanians forms the basis of their country's claim to a large portion of this district, rich in mines, forests, pasture lands, and river-bottom farms.

XUM



Painting by Eugene Burnand

THE JEWISH TYPE

The Jewish Year Book reckons the number of Jews in Europe today as 10,000,000; in the United States 3,000,000, and another 1,000,000 scattered throughout the rest of the world. In the famous painting here reproduced the Swiss artist, Burnand, depicts two of the Disciples, Peter and John, hurrying to the Sepulchre. The canvas hangs in the Museum of the Luxembourg, Paris.

foreign residents, was 64,926,000. Subtracting the foreigners, the people of Alsace-Lorraine, and 3,500,000 Slavs, mostly Poles, there remain about 58,000,000 Germans. Adjacent, strongly attached to them, are the 10,000,000 Austrian Germans and the nearly 300,000 in Luxemburg and Liechtenstein, making a total German population in Central Europe of approximately 70,000,000.

The distinction of Low Germans, dwellers in the Lowlands, and High Germans, dwellers further south, on higher ground, early indicated forms of the language and literary expression.

More than any other race in Europe, the Germans in Germany have inter-bred among themselves. In consequence, they have developed traits which in a smaller people would be termed provincial—inordinate self-satisfaction, sense of superiority to other nations, and marked incapacity as colonizers. While making good colonists under other flags than their own, as colonizers under their own flag they have failed utterly.

Despite all inducements offered by their government, they were themselves reluctant to emigrate to German colonies except as State functionaries or soldiers. In 1914, in the more than 1,000,000 square miles of German colonial possessions, there were less than 25,000 white residents, inclusive of foreigners. Moreover, German treatment of the natives is seldom kindly, but in general brutal and inhuman.

Yet German enterprise and discontent with former conditions in the fatherland carried them by hundreds of thousands all over the globe. In the United States there are over 2,500,000 persons who were born in Germany, most of them loyal and efficient American citizens.* There are over 2,000,000 in Hungary and 1,500,000 in Russia, long resident in those countries. In South America there are more than 500,000.

In 1914 German or of German origin were

* See in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Our Foreign-born Citizens" (February, 1917).

JEWISH CHILDREN IN POLAND

The reason for the great number of Jews now found in Poland may be traced back to the days of Casimir the Great, a Polish king, whose favorite, Esther, a devoted Jewess, persuaded her royal lover to offer her people a home in his dominions. When Casimir died, in 1370, Polish toleration ended, and during the succeeding centuries the lot of the Jew has been an unhappy one. Marriage vows are taken early by the Jews in Poland; a girl scarcely ceases to play with dolls before she has babies of her own, and a woman twenty-five years old is frequently the mother of six or seven children (see page 499).

the reigning houses of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, the German Empire, and each of its 25 States except the Slavic dynasty of the two Mecklenburgs; Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Norway, Rumania, Russia, and Sweden. In Great Britain the royal house, long thoroughly anglicised, by royal proclamation in 1917, changed its title from "House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha" to "House of Windsor." In Belgium and Rumania the rulers identified themselves with their people. The monarchs of the no longer existing Austro-Hungarian, German and Russian empires are either fugitive or dead.

Until 1871 the term German was an ethnic or geographical expression without national meaning. There had never been a real German nation. Instead had existed an indefinite number of political units—kingdoms, duchies, free cities, loosely connected or not connected at all—in European wars usually taking opposite sides. The number of such units had been gradually reduced to twenty-five. This was an inheritance from the tribal system, often deplored by German patriots and statesmen. Acting together for the first time in the war of 1870-71, they conquered imperial France.

The proclamation of the Empire on January 18, 1871, at Versailles, in the throne room of Louis XIV, the arch foe of the German race, was most spectacular. German union seemed achieved. On April 16 the sovereigns of the five larger German States granted the Empire a Constitution, in the making of which the people had no share. This Constitution rendered Prussia and her Hohenzollern King supreme in Germany. The Constitution could in no way be changed without the consent of the King of Prussia, who was German Emperor, except by revolution (see map, page 510).

The revolution has now been accomplished But peoples and races remain, though thrones and empires fall. After present troubles are pacified and wrongs righted, in the very center of the continent will exist a compact homo-

XUM

THE PHYSICAL MAP OF EUROPE

A. H. Bumstead, Cartographer

Here are shown the mountain systems and the river valleys which have determined the course of invading hordes and have modified the racial traits of immigrant peoples (see text, page 448)

geneous, ethnic group of Germans, 70,000,000 strong. Because of the enormities of the past four and a half years, this group cannot be trusted until they have shown repentance not of a few days or months, but by a generation or more of decent action.

The nascent Slavic republics of Czecho-Slovakia (see page 489), Poland (see page 499), and possibly Lithuania (see page 465), to the east of the Germans, and of Jugo-Slavia (see page 485), on the south, could easily be honeycombed with discontent and mutual jealousies by the scheming junker class of Prussians Thereby would be created in the heart of Europe another political volcano always in eruption, closely analogous to that which kept the Balkans in continual convulsion prior to the world war. Unless from the Germans are exacted such guarantees of good conduct as can neither be escaped nor evaded, the world is handing over these enfranchised races to become the ultimate prey of men who are bound neither by justice, nor honor, nor mercy in their dealings with mankind.

In the German group specially prominent are the Prussians, the Bavarians, the Saxons, and the three Free Towns of Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

The Free Towns were the largest factor in the spread of German influence during the Middle Ages. These three associated with themselves for mutual protection ninety of the principal commercial cities between the Rhine and Novgorod. This association, called the Hanseatic League, or League of the Guilds, from 1241 for more than four hundred years defended the rights of trade and was supreme in northern Europe. Under normal conditions the maritime and commercial interests of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg are immense. The citizens, proud of their self-governing traditions, are democratic in sentiment.

The Saxons are of almost pure Teutonic stock, with slight Slavic admixture. They occupy one of the most fertile regions of Germany. Formerly they were renowned for their independent spirit. For thirty-three years they stubbornly fought against Charlemagne, who finally conquered and Christianized them. During the nineteenth century they constantly progressed in constitutional liberty until the Prussians occupied their territory in 1866. They rank among the most highly educated people of Europe. Dresden, their capital, is a center of art and industry. More than 95 per cent of the Saxons are Protestant.

THE BAVARIANS

The Bavarians are racially the most composite people of Germany, being descended from Germanized Slavs, earlier Celtic settlers, and Teutonic Marcomanni and Quadi. The latter entered the country from the east and were called Baivarii, probably from *Bojer*, as they had come via Bojerland or Bohemia.

They inhabit an immense amphitheater, about 220 miles long and 110 miles broad, surrounded by lofty mountains. No other territory of equal size in Germany is enclosed by natural boundaries so distinct; consequently the Bavarians have developed a character of their own. Physically they are darker, smaller-boned, more natural, and less stiff than Germans generally. They are conservative, religious, and affable.

The Passion Play has been rendered every ten years since 1634 by the Bavarian peasants of Oberammergau. Sovereigns and people have fostered music and the drama, and their capital, Munich, is a school of all the arts. The bronze doors of the Capitol in Washington were cast in a Bavarian foundry. Count Rumford, philanthropist and man of science, born in Woburn, Mass., and for eleven years Bavarian Minister of War and Police, reorganized labor and reformed social conditions.

Always hostile to Prussia, the Bavarians since their subjection in 1866 have of necessity sullenly submitted to Prussian control. Religious differences intensify the separation, seven-tenths of the 6,000,000 Bavarians being Roman Catholics.

THE PRUSSIANS *

The Prussians derive their name and origin from the Borussi, a fierce, large-boned people, kindred of the Lithuanians and Letts (see pages 464-465), living in the tenth century on the lowlands of the Oder, Vistula, and Niemen. Almost exterminated by the Teutonic Knights, the survivors besought the intervention of Poland, which annexed those west of the Vistula. In 1525 Albert of Hohenzollern, grand master of the Knights, declared himself a Protestant and surrendered his lands to the King of Poland, who thereupon created Prussia a Grand Duchy and made him Grand Duke. His remote descendant, Frederick, having bought the title of king from the emperor at a great price, with extraordinary pomp at Königsburg, where he was born, crowned himself King of Prussia, January 18, 1701.

The Prussians, though completely Germanized, always differed from and were disliked and mistrusted by the other Germans. Von Treitschke says of Prussia, "from its beginning the most hated of German States." Goethe wrote, "The Prussian was always a brute and civilization will make him ferocious." The Prussians have always manifested peculiar traits, possibly derived from their common ancestors, the merciless Knights and the fierce Borussi.

At accession Frederick possessed a kingdom of 40,000 square miles and 1,500,000 inhabitants. A year ago Prussia comprised 140,000 square miles and 40,000,000 inhabitants.

This surprising result was accomplished by a continuous, consistent policy of employing duplicity, violence, or any infamous means to acquire territory and people. While the name

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Prussianism," by Secretary of State Robert Lansing, and "Germany's Dream of World Domination" (June, 1918).

XUM

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POLES IN PROCESSION AT THE FUNERAL OF A FAMOUS AMERICAN PRELATE

The square-topped caps distinguish the uniforms of the Polish soldiers, while the foremost private citizen of Poland, Ignace Paderewski, leads this contingent of his countrymen who are paying a final tribute to the late Cardinal Farley. Thousands of Poles in America who had not been naturalized, and therefore were not subject to the draft, volunteered for service against the Germans and were trained at a mobilization camp near Niagara Falls. On the western front the Polish Legion shared honors of war with the famous French Foreign Legion (see also page 499).

Prussian is applied to all Prussian subjects, the great majority belong to States spoliated or destroyed.

This system was endured and favored as long as attended by the glamour of foreign military success. In the wars with Denmark, Austria-Hungary, and France, it intoxicated by triumphs, electric in rapidity. But the first great disaster was sure to hurl it to the ground amid the awakened scorn and detestation of the German people. The political delirium now sweeping over Germany is manifestation of this awakening.

SLAVIC TRIBES IN GERMANY

Slavic tribes, formerly scattered through Germany as far as the Elbe, have been almost entirely absorbed into the German population. The Polabs, once numerous, were probably the last to disappear. The district in eastern Hanover, where their language was spoken as late as the seventeenth century, is still called Wend.

In Lusatia, the name derived from the Slav tribe Lusitzi, now belonging to Saxony and Prussia, there are about 170,000 Sorbs, or Wends. In most difficult circumstances they have resolutely retained their language and customs in the midst of a German population eight times their number. Forgotten by the world and gradually becoming Germanized, they were vitalized by a remarkable nationalistic awakening at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Ill-treated in Prussia, they have been favored in Saxony, where their capital, Bautzen, is an intellectual center. Their language is intermediate between Polish and Czech.

XUM

THE SCANDINAVIANS*

The Scandinavians, or the Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes, Teutonic peoples, are so intimately related in race and history that, except with frequent repetition, it would be impossible to discuss them separately. Scandinavian is a term of unknown origin and meaning, long used to include them all.

The vast, elongated northern peninsula between the Gulf of Bothnia and the Atlantic doubles in breadth towards the south and biforks as if to admit the peninsula of Denmark between its extremities.

West Denmark and Norway look outward upon the ocean, whose shores the Scandinavians were to harry and conquer. East Denmark and Sweden look inward upon the Baltic and Europe. They planted settlers north of the Gulf of Finland, and east of the Gulf of Bothnia, and placed a Varangian Prince on the Russian throne (see page 457).

From the human hive of Sweden, the Goths swarmed to Germany and southern Russia and thence to Italy and Spain, leaving their name everywhere in Sweden, as at Gothenburg and in the fabulously rich Gotland, where "the women spun with distaffs of gold" (pp. 453-4).

In like manner, from overcrowded Norway great waves of emigration flowed to the plains of the Rhine and Elbe. The ocean, however, opened larger opportunity. Romance attaches to raids by sea, and the term viking has a lordly sound. But viking, from an old Norse word, means freebooter, or pirate; and nothing more than pirates the heathen vikings were; brave, looting, kidnapping, burning, and then fleeing in their high-pointed galleys. For two centuries they were the curse of the British Islands and of France. Then they began to remain on the lands they had ravaged and to resist later pirates like themselves.

The Norwegians today inherit all the bravery and sea skill of the vikings, without their barbarism and cruelty. In 1913 they had a larger tonnage of merchant shipping than any other country except Great Britain, the United States and Germany. The Scandinavian immigrants into the United States have been numerous and welcome.

In 1864 Prussia seized the Danish provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, thus appropriating over seven thousand square miles of territory and a million and a half people.

In the Kingdom of Denmark, in 1918, there were about 3,000,000 inhabitants. Denmark possesses Greenland and Iceland. Norway had about 2,400,000 inhabitants in 1910; Sweden, 5,758,000 in 1916.

The great majority of the Scandinavians are fair-haired, blue-eyed, light-complexioned and long-headed. In general the Norwegians and Danes are democratic; the Swedes less so.

Christianity was definitely established among the three nations in the eleventh century after obstinate resistance by the natives. All are now intensely Protestant.

The ancient Scandinavians had a common Teutonic language known as Donsh Tunga, called by the Norwegians Old Norsk. This the Norwegians, who settled in Iceland in the tenth century, carried with them. Into Norway four centuries later Queen Margaret introduced Danish, and Norsk or Norse is now used only by the peasantry. But in Iceland the old tongue survives in purity. Danish, spoken with strong Norwegian accent, is readily understood in Sweden, and Swedish, with greater difficulty, by the Danes.

Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, and Hans Christian Anderson, author of the fairy tales, were Danes; Ole Bull, the violinist; the explorer, Nansen, and Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, Norwegians; Frederika Bremer, the authoress; Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," and Linnæus, father of botany, Swedes.

The three nations, though sometimes under one sovereign, have often fought one another, Norway in heart if not in arms generally on the side of Denmark. Now the three are not unfriendly. None the less, songs and plays, rehearsing victories over the Danes, are always popular in Swedish theaters.

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "In Beautiful Delecarlia," by Lillian Gore (May, 1909).

THE DUTCH*

This name, formerly comprehensive of all the Germans and from all its etymology signifying popular or national, is now applied in English only to the people and language of the Netherlands.

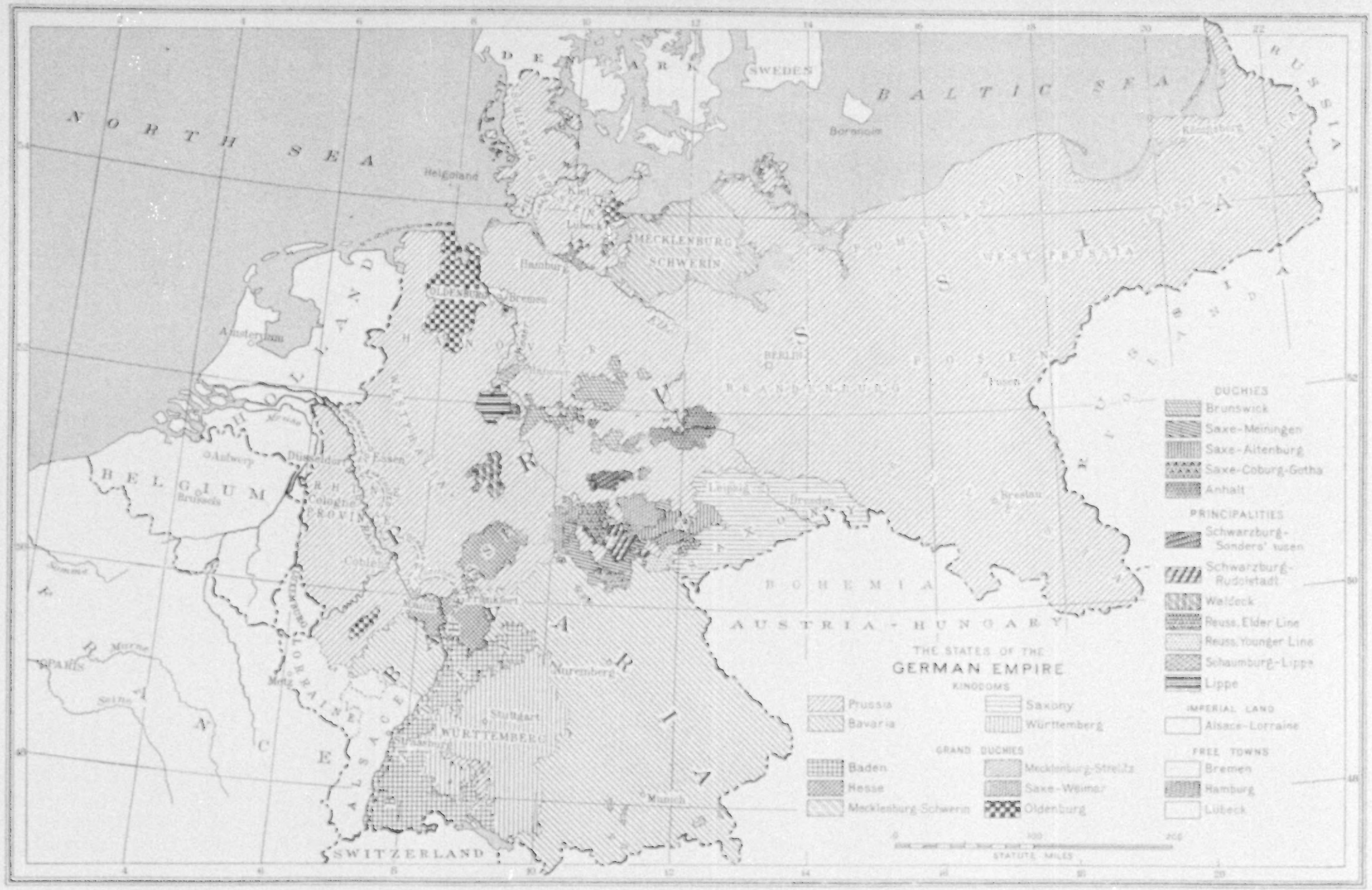
Their country being below sea-level, they wrested the land from the ocean by dikes. In the sixteenth century they defeated Philip II of Spain while at the height of his power. In the seventeenth century they checked the theretofore victorious career of Louis XIV and contended on equal terms with England for the mastery of the seas. Such achievements by a people numerically weak attracted the attention of Europe and in England made the Netherlanders preëminently the Dutch.

They were the first people to afford an asylum for free thought. People, elsewhere ostracised, betook themselves to Amsterdam or Rotterdam as later to London or Geneva. Our Pilgrim Fathers, persecuted at home, found refuge in the Netherlands for twelve years before sailing for the New World in the *Mayflower*.

The long conflict with Philip II revealed and intensified the character of the people. All the Netherlanders were equal in love of liberty. But the northern provinces were agricultural

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Holland as Seen from a Dutch Window," by James Howard Gore (September, 1908); "Glimpses of Holland," by William Wisner Chapin (January, 1915), and "The City of Jacqueline," by Florence Craig Albrecht (January, 1915).

XUM



A. H. Bumstead, Cartographer

A MAP SHOWING THE STATES FORMING GERMANY IN NOVEMBER, 1918

Many of the twenty-five divisions of the German Empire were in turn subdivided. For example, while the major portion of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg is washed by the waters of the North Sea, a very considerable detached fragment of its territory is to be found northeast of Lorraine and northwest of Bavaria, while a third portion adjoins Lübeck, on the Baltic. Bits of Prussia were scattered throughout the other kingdoms, duchies, and principalities, irritating fragments in the body politic. The whole empire was a political crazy-quilt.

XUM

and Protestant and all spoke Flemish or Frisian. The southern provinces were industrial and Roman Catholic and a large proportion of the people spoke French. These conflicting interests resulted in separation. The northern became the States General of Holland. The southern remained under Spanish or Austrian rule until the French Revolution. Forced together on the fall of Napoleon, the southern or Belgian provinces broke away in 1830 and formed themselves into the kingdom of Belgium.

There were in 1916 about 6,600,000 Dutch. The old Frisian element is still strong in the north, though partly assimilated by the predominant Dutch. Despite the influx of foreigners, the character of the people and the racial stock have been little modified. Hugo Grotius, the father of international law, and Erasmus were Dutch.

The Netherlands had a prominent share in discovery and in the settlement of the New World. New York was long the province of New Netherlands; the city was New Amsterdam. Dutch influence was one of the strongest factors in shaping American political institutions. Two Presidents of the United States were of Dutch ancestry.

THE SWISS*

The Swiss of today present a more interesting subject of study than does the unsolved problem of their remote ancestors, and of the occupants of the pile dwellings in their lakes. They are the direct descendants of the Latinized Celtic Helvetii, of the warlike Alemanni who pushed into their mountains from the north, of Burgundians coming from the west after sojourn in France, of Rhætii on the east and of Italians fleeing from the south. Diversity and tolerance were their characteristics from the first. It was the "Men" of Uri, the "Community" of Schwytz and the "Association" of Unter-Walden who drew up in Latin their "Everlasting League" in 1291.

The story of William Tell and the Oath of Rutli, though they disappear from authentic history, are instinct with the spirit which won "the small battles of immortal memory," Morgarten, Sembach, Næfels, Morat, Keppel, and innumerable more. Zurich and Geneva have since been centers of culture, but the three Forest Cantons are the synonyms of heroism and liberty.

The Cantons have slowly increased from three before 1300, ten before 1500, all in the valley of the Aar, to the present twenty-two. Valais, Neuchatel and Geneva in 1815 were the last additions.

Fifty-seven per cent of the inhabitants are Protestants and forty-three per cent Roman Catholic. Seventy per cent are German-speaking, twenty-two per cent French-speaking, nearly seven per cent Italian, and slightly over one per cent Romansch, all equally Swiss. In the Canton of Grisons, and nowhere else, Ladin is spoken, "a laggard sister of French and Italian." German, French and Italian are equally official languages. Of the 3,880,000 inhabitants, 550,000 are foreign residents. The area of Switzerland is about the same as that of Maryland and Delaware united.

Adjustment of cantonal, individual, and racial interests has not been easy. The Swiss, until within the last seventy years, have experienced internal dissensions and civil war. But the goal of a well-nigh perfect union has been reached.

Their "twenty-two small States, differing from each other in nearly every point, religious, political, social, industrial, physical, and linguistic," constitute a federal republic which in maintenance of public welfare, individual rights and general harmony is unsurpassed among the political creations of all time.

THE ITALIANS*

One of the marvels of human history is the extraordinary Italian race that for 2,000 years has blessed the world with one succession of geniuses—inventors, musicians, authors, creators of inspiration and advancement—from which all other peoples have benefited.

The Italians, like the Americans, are a most composite people. Nowhere else in Europe have so many foreign elements fused with the native element to produce a modern nation. Successive fusion was the practice at Rome from the time the city comprised hardly more than the Palatine Hill, even down to the time it became a world empire. Since then circumstances rather than a basic principle have determined fusion.

Roman citizens were the direct ancestors of the Italians. But not they alone. At the time of Christ very many of the inhabitants of Italy were slaves. They were the strongest, most perfect physically, and most capable from among the peoples the Romans subdued.

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "In Valais," by Louise Murray (March, 1910); "A Woman's Climbs in the High Alps," by Dora Keen (July, 1911); "Mont Blanc and the Swiss Alps," by W. W. Hyde (August, 1913), and "The Citizen Army of Switzerland" (November, 1915).

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Austro-Italian Mountain Frontiers" (April, 1915); "Frontier Cities of Italy," by Florence Craig Albrecht (June, 1915); "Italy, the Gifted Mother of Civilization," by Arthur Stanley Riggs (October, 1916); "Our Littlest Ally" (San Marino), by Alice Rohe (August, 1918); "Little Known Sardinia," by Helen Dunstan Wright (August, 1916); "A Country Where Going to America Is an Industry" (Sicily), by Arthur H. Warner (December, 1909); "Gems of the Italian Lakes," by A. E. Mayer (August, 1913), and "The Battle-field of Nations and of Nature" (Sicily), by Mrs. George C. Bosson, Jr. (January, 1909).

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Photograph by G. Heurlin

A GATELOAD OF SMILES IN SWEDEN

"From the human hive of Sweden the Goths swarmed to Germany and southern Russia and thence to Italy and Spain, leaving their name everywhere in Sweden, as at Gothenburg and in the fabulously rich Gotland, where 'the women spun with distaffs of gold'" (see text, page 508).

Like Nebuchadnezzar at Jerusalem, the Roman conqueror chose and carried off "men of valor," "the craftsmen and smiths," but left behind "the poorest sort of the people of the land." For centuries at Rome the school teachers were always slaves, their office designated by a Greek title. The proudest families of Italy have no need to blush that the blood of Roman slaves courses in their veins.

From each of the innumerable invasions from the north many permanent settlers remained.

Foreign interference and domination fills the story of Italy through the Middle Ages and far into modern times, relieved by isolated, brilliant efforts of City States at self-government and order. Discouragement pervaded all classes of society.

And yet, while swinging between despotism and anarchy, Italy evolved the most beautiful of modern languages, a rich and varied literature, and the loftiest expression of art. Furthermore, she rendered the world her debtor for inventions and discoveries of the highest rank and for precious contributions to the humanities and inductive science.

Moreover, from her ancient capital, as the spiritual center of the Roman Church, was radiating the sole humanizing influence in an age of universal turbulence and lawlessness.

One shrinks from the attempt to name a few of the greatest Italians. It is well-nigh impossible to select from so numerous a host. There is "not a department of human knowledge from which Italy has not extracted glory; no art that she has not adorned"—Virgil, Marcus Aurelius, Dante, Tasso, Columbus, Raphael, Michel Angelo, Da Vinci, Galileo, Canova, Savonarola, Torricelli, Galvani, Volta, Marconi.

In 1870 long-disappointed dreams were realized and Italy was reunited. She has since lived under a constitutional system which resembles that of England more than does the system of any other country on the continent.

No mere consideration of material gain in territory and population nerved the Italian arm in the last war, but the burning desire that Tyrolian and Friulian kindred should enjoy the freedom and good government which the emancipated in the mother country had won.

Italy in 1917 had about 37,000,000 inhabitants and an area of over 110,000 miles. Since then the Italians have conquered the enemy and the Alps, and their brethren, formerly under a foreign yoke, have been redeemed. Historical causes have produced many differences of dialect, which are gradually disappearing. The Tuscan of Florence is the purest Italian.

Sicily and Sardinia are of nearly equal size, about 10,000 square miles; but Sicily, with almost 3,000,000 inhabitants, is four times the more populous.

The three islands—Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica—the latter a department of France, have had an existence as chequered as the mainland.

In Sardinia, the least disturbed by invasion, there is very small intermixture of foreign blood. The Sardinians are the shortest of the Italians. Hence Sergi infers they are descendants of an early pigmy race from central Africa.

Corsica and Sicily have been submerged by every wave of Mediterranean invasion and have changed masters many times. Corsica is content as part of France, but in early race and modern language resembles Italy more than do Sicily and Sardinia. All were early inhabited by Greek colonists. The Greeks maintain that the Bonapartes were of Greek origin, originally called Kalemerida, of which Buonaparte is the literal translation.

The islanders are sober, courteous, proud, implacable, and have high sense of honor. Physically they are strong and hardy.

THE MALTESE

Before the ascendancy of the Greeks and Romans the Phœnician language was supreme in the Mediterranean. In every colony, except one, which the Phœnicians founded, their language has been superseded and forgotten. But Malta, though a British possession, is still, as it was called by Diodorus Siculus, who lived in the time of Christ, "a colony of the Phœnicians."

One-seventh of the Maltese understand Italian, which is the language of the law courts. One-tenth can speak English, the use of which is increasing. Practically all of them speak daily the lingua Maltésé, once considered "Un arabe corrompu mélé d'italien," now recognized as not Arab at all, but a Phœnician dialect. This unique survival of an elsewhere extinct language surpasses in interest all the many memorable invasions and sieges which Malta has known.

The civil population of the three islands—Malta, Gozo, Comino—was 223,741 in 1917. Though the aristocracy are partly Norman, Italian, or Spanish, the people have been little affected by foreign influence. They are of an alert and well-proportioned figure, with expressive and usually attractive faces, in general lighter than the southern Italians. They are industrious and frugal and are devoted to their families and the Roman Catholic Church.

The rocky and barren islands afford scant sustenance, so the men are forced to seek employment throughout the Levant, bringing their earnings home after each absence. They claim that Hannibal was born in Malta. At any rate they could attempt converse with him or with Queen Dido or Hiram of Tyre, should those ancient personages return to earth.

THE RACES OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

Geography does not account for the existence of two peoples side by side, absolutely distinct, yet in most respects similar, with no apparent cause for separation. Nature, from the Pyrenees to Gibraltar, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, indicates common na-

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Photograph by A. B. Wilse

A NORWEGIAN MAUD MULLER AT WORK ON AN UPLAND FARMSTEAD

Seventy per cent of the area of Norway is barren and more than twenty per cent is forest land, yet the remaining area (less than one-tenth the total) employs directly or indirectly fully forty per cent of the population.

DEMURE DAUGHTERS OF TULIPLAND: HOLLAND

There were in 1916 about 6,600,000 Dutch. Despite the influx of foreigners into the Netherlands, the character of the people and the racial stock have been little modified (see text, page 509).

tonal interests and a common destiny. There are no outward barriers. The same mountain chains, the same deep valleys, the same rivers, traversing both, create natural bonds (see map on page 506).

Only by a sort of mental wrench can the interwoven threads of Spanish and Portuguese racial life be torn apart. But the prominence of each, the great rôle which each has filled in world affairs, require that they be discussed separately. At first, however, we must consider what the peninsula bequeathed them in common.

Phœnician and Greek traders or colonists, and even the later-arrived Carthaginians, were apparently welcomed by the early Iberi and Celtiberi. Then followed the familiar story of ineffective resistance to Roman aggression. When the Teutonic invaders poured through the Pyrenees or doubled them in their ships, they found a completely Latinized people, enjoying the full Christian civilization of Rome. The Suevi established themselves in the northwest angle, between the Bay of Biscay and the ocean; the Vandals spread along the southern coasts; the Visi-Goths occupied all the remain-

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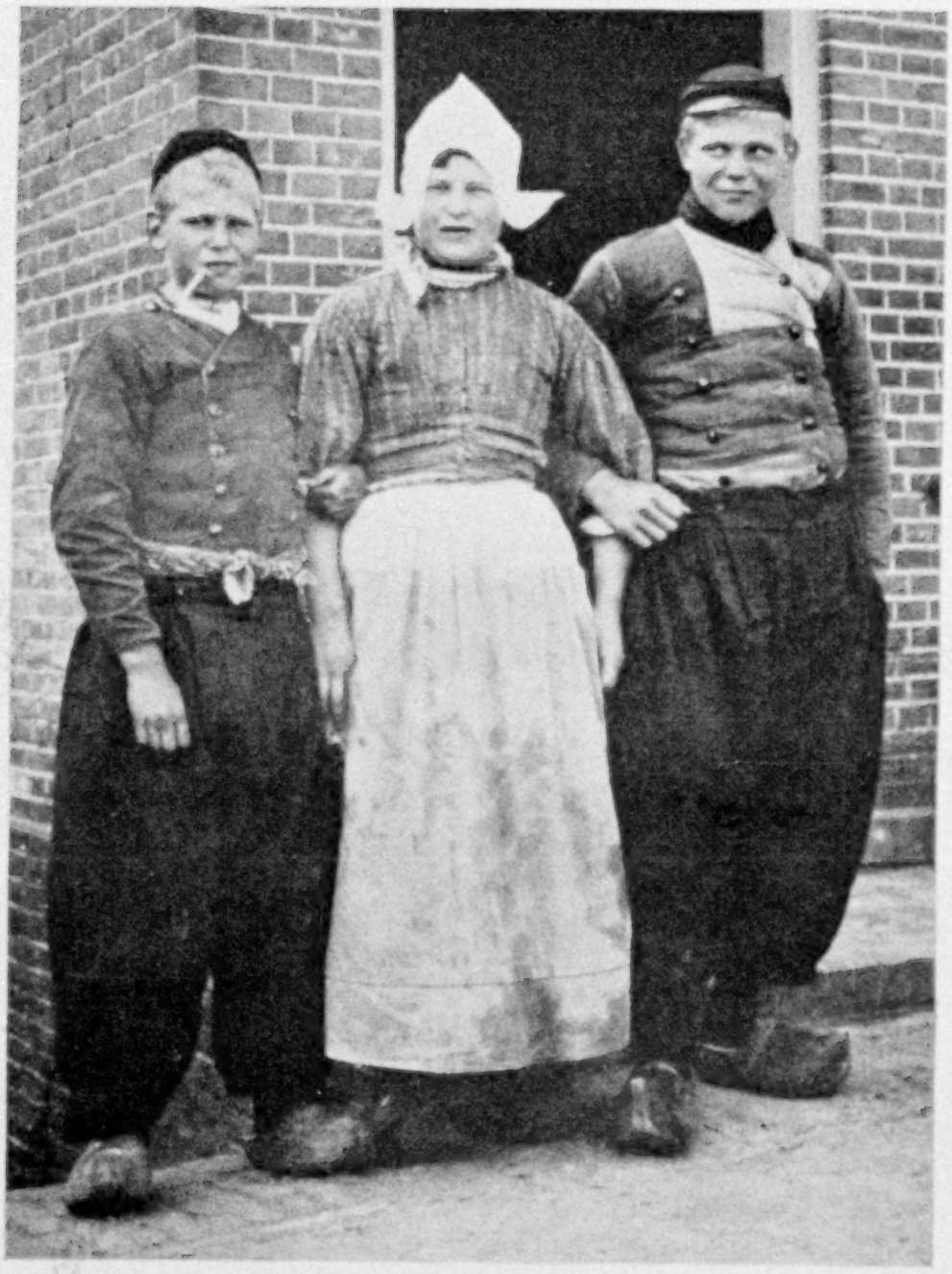

Photograph by Edgar K. Frank

A STURDY, INDUSTRIOUS, EFFICIENT TRIO, TYPICAL OF THEIR RACE—THE DUTCH

The world owes much to the folk whose ancestral home is the land wrested from the sea and preserved by dikes. The Dutch were the first people to afford an asylum for free thought. People ostracized from their own countries betook themselves to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, as they later did to London, to Geneva, and finally to America.

ing country, even across the Pyrenees as far as the Loire, in France.

In unusual degree Spanish and Portuguese language, life, and character are the product of historical development. Yet little line of cleavage between them appears until after the invasion of the Moslem Saracens and Moors. That invasion, begun in 710, deluged the entire peninsula. Charlemagne, hastening to repel the invaders, was defeated at the Pass of Roncesvalles and hurled back. The resistance of the Christians, at first hopeless, never relaxed.

THE PORTUGUESE *

The Portuguese poets attribute the separate existence of their nation and language to the Lusitani, who once occupied the west of the peninsula as far north as the Douro, and are immortalized by their intrepid attacks upon the Romans. At least from them Lusitania, the poetical Latin name of the country, is derived.

Portugal was born on the battlefield. That was the age of chivalry. War against the infidels, antedating the Crusades, attracted the foremost knights of Christendom. Among them was Henry of Burgundy, in prowess little inferior to the Cid. Alphonso of Castile rewarded his valor with his daughter's hand and created him Count of Portus Kale on the Douro. The son of Henry, Alphonso, against desperate odds, inflicted a great defeat on the Moors at Ourique in 1139. His exultant soldiers proclaimed him King of Portus Kale, now become Portugal.

Henry refused the crown conferred only by the army. A States General was convened to overcome his scruples. That assembly is remarkable. In it, for the first time in European history, representatives of the common people sat and acted as full equals of the clergy and nobles.

The assembly showed the instinct of newborn nationality. Its enactments frequently repeat Portugal and Portuguese, as if the words were pleasant. The attacks of Castile, which regarded the Portuguese as rebellious vassals, unified the nation. Their less sonorous, more nasal western dialect, heretofore disdained, was now encouraged as a brand of nationality.

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "The Greatness of Little Portugal," by Oswald Crawford, and "The Woods and Gardens of Portugal," by Martin Hume (October, 1910).

COURTSHIP AND COQUETRY IN SWITZERLAND

The federal republic of Switzerland, composed of twenty-two States differing one from the others religiously, politically, socially, and industrially, maintains in an unsurpassed manner the public welfare, individual rights, and general harmony (see text, page 511).

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Photograph by A. F. Sherman

"OPEN MY HEART AND YOU WILL SEE GRAVED INSIDE OF IT 'ITALY'" (SEE ALSO PAGE 449)

The Italians, like the Americans, are a most composite people. Nowhere else in Europe have so many foreign elements fused with the native element to produce a modern nation (see text, page 511).

The Portuguese have always been a warlike and proud people. The spirit of that first democratic assembly, even when under seeming eclipse, has never been wholly lost. That spirit finally drove out the Moslems and extended their language beyond its natural frontiers. It rendered Portugal in the fifteenth century the foremost maritime, commercial, and colonial power in the world. It sent Diaz, Da Gama, and Magellan across many seas and demonstrated the earth a sphere by circumnavigation. The same spirit today fired the sons of Portugal to act their valiant part on the fields of Flanders and made them copartners in sacrifice and victory

Camoens, the preeminent writer of Portugal, inspired by love of country, in the "Lusiads" embodied the romantic "epic of discovery" and shaped and stabilized the Portuguese language. Literary Portuguese is still called "the speech of Camoens." His work, though less creative than that of Dante, is no less permanent.

THE SPANISH *

The peninsula writhed beneath the heel of the Moslem for eight hundred years. No other people has incarnated a national tragedy so prolonged. The Portuguese farther west suffered less in the intensity of the struggle, which wrought itself into the soul of the Spanish character. To this day Spanish peasants address one another as *caballero*, or knight. The struggle produced that rigor and intensity of religious conviction which found expression in Torquemada and the Inquisition and which could not endure peoples of alien faiths, like the Jews and Moors, on Spanish soil.

Ferdinand and Isabella, joint sovereigns of reunited Spain, inflicted the final overthrow upon the Moslems at Granada in 1492.

From that camp at Granada Columbus, commissioned by the Queen, went forth to the voyage that brought to Europe the New World. To the Spanish and the Portuguese of right belong the greatest glory for the epochal discoveries of that marvelous generation. Other nations emulated, but could not equal, their achievements upon the sea.

The decline of Spain from her preëminence and the suppression of Portuguese independence resulted from the reign of Philip II, great-grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The many invasions of the peninsula had contributed many additions to the original

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Romantic Spain," by Charles Upson Clark (March, 1910).

Iberian race. The Christian kingdoms developed individual differences of habit and character. So did every province or district.

In the extreme south, Andalusia, whose name survives from Vandal conquerors, has been partly or wholly occupied by Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, Suevi, Goths, Jews, Moors, and Arabs. There has developed an Oriental type, handsome and languorous, good-tempered and ready-witted.

The Asturians may well be proud. Their mountain fastnesses were the only region in the whole peninsula which the Moslems were unable to subdue. The Cave of Covadonga, whence the Christian reconquest of Spain began, is sacred like the Swiss Cave of Rütli. Since 1388 the title of the heir to the Spanish crown has been Prince of the Asturias, and after coronation the king becomes Count of Covadonga. Isolated, hard-working, thrifty, yet by taxation and harsh land laws kept always landless and poor, they retain their spirit of independence and their pride of history and race.

Among the Catalans one often remarks blue eyes, flaxen hair, and light complexions, atavistic indications of Gothic ancestry. The language spoken differs from other Spanish, being partly a decayed dialect of Provençal. In it the troubadours, after expulsion from France, sang their last songs. Catalonia is a hive of universal and well-directed industry. The large-minded enterprise of the Catalans has made Barcelona, in spite of natural obstacles, a city of 630,000 inhabitants and the commercial and industrial capital of Spain. They are notable for their revolutionary spirit and their instant opposition to whatever savors of reaction.

The Castilians occupy the vast territories around Madrid. Theirs is the purest Spanish, the medium and the test of literary excellence. They are haughty, cultured, lovers of the arts. The knightly Admiral Cervera was a Castilian. Cervantes and Lope de Vega, Velasquez, and Murillo are great names of Spanish literature and art.

The fifteen Balearic Islands have 320,000 inhabitants, all Spanish. The Moors, who held the islands over four hundred years, have left a marked impression on the physical appearance, habits, and language of the people. The language is also mixed with Provençal.

As the Spanish and Portuguese together share in amity the largest of the Mediterranean peninsulas, so do their children share the larger part of the Western Hemisphere. From the Rio Grande del Norte to the extremity of Cape Horn, all Mexico, Central America, and South America, except the Panama Canal Zone, occupied by the United States, and British-Dutch-French Guiana, are dominated by the languages and the civilization of Portugal and Spain.

Brazil, which includes nearly one-half this area, and joined the Entente Allies in the recent war, is Portuguese. The other States are Spanish.

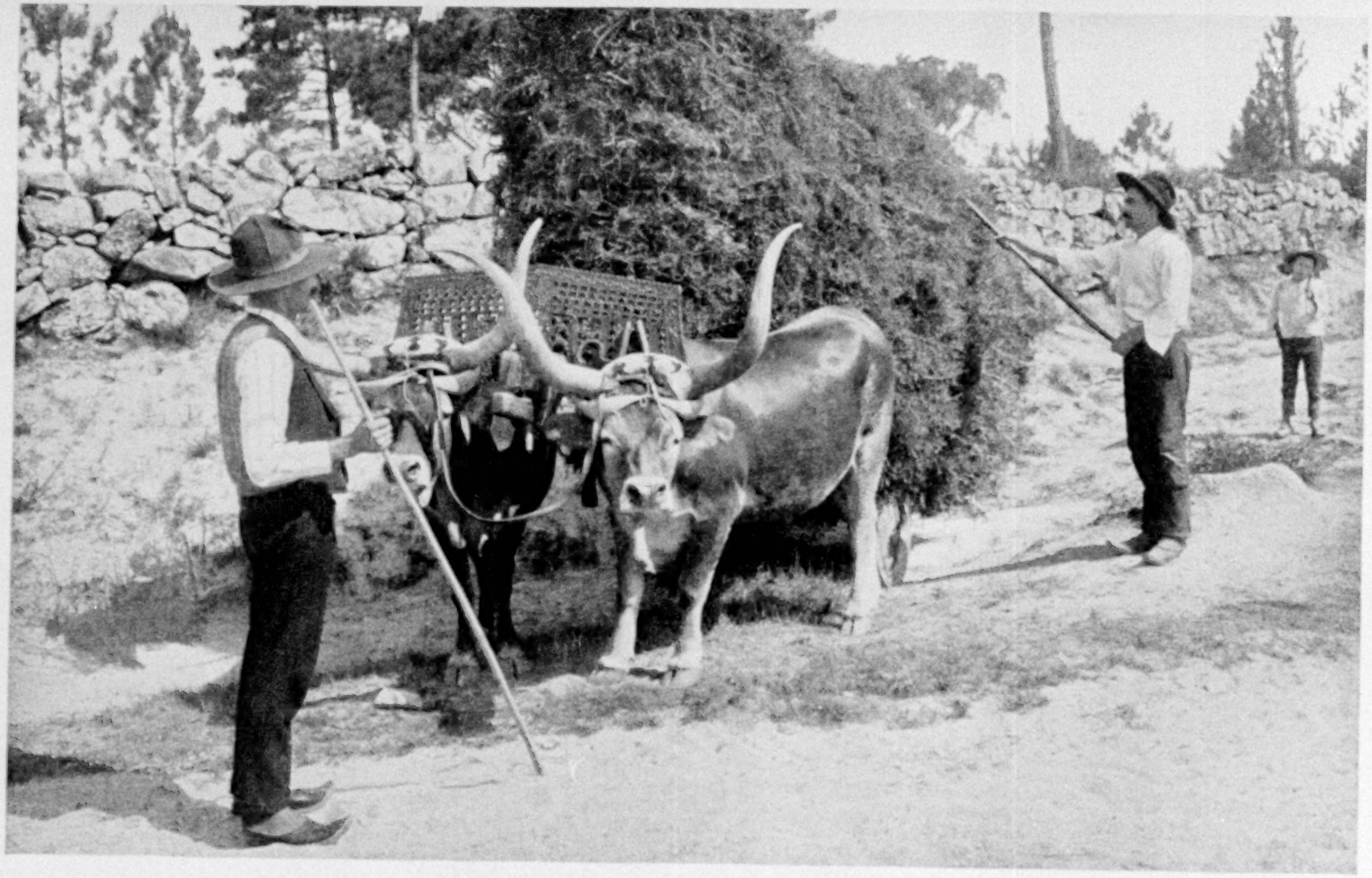
A SENORITA OF SEVILLE

This devotee of Terpsichore is a graduate of one of the finest dancing academies of Europe, for Spaniards, like the Russians before the war, pride themselves upon the thoroughness with which their professional dancers are trained.

THE FRENCH*

The French have the most distinct personality of any people of Europe. This is partly

*See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "The France of Today," by Major General A. W. Greely (September, 1914); "The World's Debt to France" (November, 1915); "The Beauties of France," by Arthur Stanley Riggs (November, 1915); "The Burden France Has Borne," by Granville Fortescue (April, 1917); "Our First Alliance and Our Second Alliance," by Ambassador Jusserand (June, 1917); "In French Lorraine," by Harriet Chalmers Adams (November-December, 1917), and "Our Friends the French," by Carl Holliday (November, 1918).



Photograph from Ruth Kedzie Wood

PORTUGUESE HUSBANDMEN AND A TEAM OF OXEN IN THE MINHO DISTRICT OF THE IBERIAN REPUBLIC

In this section of Portugal the oxen rather than the peasants wear a distinctive "native costume," in the form of a wide, upstanding yoke, or *canga*, elaborately carved. This primitive masterpiece of woodwork usually bears the date of its completion and a cross carved in one corner. On the pole, or peg, rising between the huge branching horns of the draft animals the peasant hangs his jacket, his dinner pail, and his shoes.

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HOW THE SPANISH MILKMAID GUARANTEES HER CUSTOMERS AGAINST A PUMP-DILUTED PRODUCT

The scene is a street corner in the residence section of the famous city of Valencia. In the veins of the inhabitants flows the blood of many races which have occupied this region—Iberians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Visi-Goths, and Moors. The Moorish influence has been particularly tenacious, both in the features and in the dialect of the people as well as in the architecture of the city. The first printing press in Spain is said to have been set up here in 1474.

due to the complexity of their origin and to the unique situation of the country they inhabit. They are the product, through centuries of development, of the basic element, the Celt, early permeated by the civilization of the Greco-Latin and later supplemented by the Teuton. To no other European people have three great races so contributed their best. These contributions are not merely united, but ingrained in the Frenchman's fiber.

France is a territorial belt connecting central and southwestern Europe. Situated between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, its rivers flow into both. Hence it becomes the natural thoroughfare of commerce and ideas. No great idea has taken possession of the world without either originating in or passing through France. Ideas born elsewhere have been carried in France to their fullest development.

All Frenchmen do not speak French. At the

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extreme ends of France are four small groups whose mother-tongue is another language—the 200,000 Flemings near the Straits of Dover; the 200,000 Basques in the far southwest; the 250,000 Catalans in the eastern Pyrenees; and 1,000,000 Bretons in Brittany—all equally patriotic children of France.

The Bretons are Celts. Their rugged peninsula was formerly called Armorica. The influx of Britons from Greater Britain, escaping from the Angles and Saxons, more than doubled the inhabitants and bestowed the present name. The area of the peninsula is less than 10,000 square miles; yet in no other region of equal size upon the globe are speakers of a Celtic language in the majority, and here they are constantly decreasing.

Some recent ethnologists, basing their conclusion on skulls found in the country, question whether the Bretons are Celts at all. Until more convincing arguments to the contrary are presented, one is justified in reckoning the Bretons as worthy members of the Celtic race. They are simple and untutored, conservative, religious, fearless, independent, and picturesque.

The Langue d'Oui and Langue d'Oc, noted upon the map, do not signify merely local mediæval differences in the manner of saying *yes* in French. Both are legacies—one from the Merovingian Frankish kingdom, which reached no farther south than the Loire, and the other from the Visi-Gothic kingdom, which spanned the Pyrenees along the eastern coast of Spain, and, above all, from Provence, the Roman Provincia. The two coincide with the physical and temperamental distinctions which characterize northern and southern France.

To the ethnic composition of the latter not only Celts, Latins, and Teutons have contributed, but prehistoric Ligurians, Phœnician and Greek colonists, and Moors and Saracens from Spain. The dialect hence developed, flowing, exuberant, tempestuous, became the fit instrument of the troubadour and of early romance.

But that other dialect, which began in a little island of the Seine, where once all of Paris was included, was becoming the real French. Were all histories of France destroyed, the whole story would survive in the successive phases of the Langue d'Oui. In 1519 Francis I decreed that Parisian French, already the popular speech, should be the official language of the land. Exact, concise, capable of every shade of polite inflection, it speedily took its place as the organ of diplomacy and of international relations.

It has been said that "the French language made the French nation." More truly, each made the other, and they struggled to maturity side by side. The language is the Frenchman put into speech—clear, sociable, attractive, sympathetic. So, four hundred years ago, the most cosmopolitan of travelers, Marco Polo, desiring in his Genoese prison to secure the attention of the world, decided that French was the fit language in which to write the story of his wanderings.

Mention anywhere the French today. One will not think of their literature or science, unsurpassed, or of their immense achievements in every field of thought and industry—of Pasteur, Lavoisier, Cuvier, Bichat, Voltaire, Rousseau, Rosa Bonheur, Molière, Racine, Corneille, Victor Hugo, Balzac, Ampère. Instead, a picture will rise before the mind, pitifully inadequate and incomplete, of the men and women of France during these last interminable years. A glory rests upon them, transcending all the glory of their past.

A great poet, not a Frenchman, once wrote: "France is the soldier of God." For more than fourteen centuries she has seemed to act, to fight, to conquer for the world. On her soil, and very largely by her sons, were fought the decisive battles of Chalons (451), which broke the power of the Huns; of Tours (732), which overwhelmed the Moslems; of Valmy (1792), which began "a new era in the world's history"; and of the Marne (1914 and 1918), which crushed a foe more relentless and more frightful than Moslem or Hun.

Humanity is debtor to the French until the end of time.

THE BASQUES

The Basques are an interesting people who live on both sides of the central Pyrenees in France and Spain and on the southeast shore of the Bay of Biscay. They number not far from 700,000, of whom more than 100,000 have emigrated to America, mostly to Argentina and Chile, and, unfortunately, few to the United States.

They name themselves Eskualdanak, possessors of the Eskuara, their native tongue. This language, utterly apart from the other languages of Europe, is a puzzle to philologists. Some think its grammar suggests the Magyar and Finnic. Others consider it a modern form of the otherwise extinct Iberian. They use the Latin alphabet and can speak either French or Spanish. Their origin is lost in obscurity.

Devoted children of the Roman Church, they, nevertheless, allow their clergy no influence in political or municipal affairs. Priests and lawyers, as supposedly inclined to despotism, are not eligible to their junta. Conservative, proud, and self-respecting, they are tenacious of their rights and deferential to women.

The common saying, "Every Basque a noble," is justified by the character of the people. Of splendid physique, they are tireless workmen, expert seamen, brave and capable soldiers. From Bilbao, their industrial center, we derive bilbo, Old English for sword. Bayonne, another Basque city, gives us the bayonet.

Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuit Order, and Saint Francis Xavier, the illustrious missionary, were Basques. The latter, however, with bluish gray eyes, fair hair and beard, hardly five feet tall, did not in physical appearance resemble his darker, stalwart countrymen. Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied forces, is a more typical Basque.

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Photograph by Emil P. Albrecht

THE ROSE WINDOW IN THE CATHEDRAL OF STRASSBURG, FRANCE

"And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light."—*Milton.*

This famous church, the pride of the capital of Alsace, was begun in 1176. The name of the architect of the nave, begun in 1250 and completed in 1290, is unknown, but it is certain that he was a diligent student of French architecture, for the resemblance to the church of St. Denis (finished in 1231) is marked.

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A GREAT POET, NOT A FRENCHMAN, ONCE WROTE: "FRANCE IS THE SOLDIER OF GOD"

"For more than fourteen centuries she has seemed to act, to fight, to conquer for the world" (see text, page 522). All of these heroes helped in the defeat of Prussianism. In the front row, from left to right: Marshal Foch; General Pershing; Madame Dubail, wife of the military governor of Paris; Marshal Joffre; General Dubail, the military governor of Paris, and his son; General Pelletier and General Galopin in the rear, to either side of Marshal Joffre.

MUX

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MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN METZ WELCOMED BY THEIR COMPATRIOTS, NOW DELIVERED FROM GERMANY AFTER HALF A CENTURY

Poilus in the French army of occupation were received with joyous acclaim by the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the once lost provinces of France now restored. These provinces embrace a territory less than half as large as the State of Maryland. The population in 1910 was 1,874,014. According to David Blumenthal, formerly mayor of the city of Colmar, this population includes 1,500,000 Alsaces-Lorraines of French descent who themselves or their parents were born in Alsace-Lorraine before May 1, 1871, and who, except for the Treaty of Frankfort, would have been French. The aliens (notably the Italians, French, Swiss, and the people of Luxembourg) make up a contingent of 75,000. The rest, 300,000 in all, are German immigrants since the war of 1870-71 and their descendants.

Photograph by A. W. Cutler

AN IRISHMAN OF THE "OLD SCHOOL"

Although he has appropriated the English language, the Irishman remains a typical Celt—typical in habit of mind, in disposition, character, and to a degree in personal appearance. The subject of this illustration, at the age of 83, walks from his home to Galway and return every Thursday, a distance of 10 miles. He clings to the costume of a bygone day. Many of our readers saw this picturesque regalia worn by the Irish division in the great 1918 Fourth of July pageant of the foreign born, held in the National Capital.

THE BELGIANS*

THE WALLOONS AND FLEMINGS

The Kingdom of Belgium dates from 1830, when the seven Catholic provinces revolted from distasteful union with the Kingdom of the Netherlands. A spirit of independence, of resentment at injustice, of determination to maintain rights, has always animated this heroic people.

The ancient Belgæ occupied all Gaul from north of the Seine and west of the Rhine. Rheims, Soissons, Amiens, and Beauvais perpetuate the names of the Remi, Suessiones, Ambiani, and Bellovaci, their warlike tribes who fought against Cæsar.

The Belgians now comprise two main factors—the Walloons and the Flemings.

The Walloons, from a common Teutonic word meaning foreign, are found in southern Belgium, where are Liège and Namur upon the Meuse; in the French department of Nord, with its cities of Lille, Douai, Cambrai, and Valenciennes, and in a few Rhenish villages. They speak French and have a strong attachment to France.

The Flemings are more numerous and occupy the greater part of the kingdom and of the coast of Nord, with Dunkirk. They speak Flemish, a German dialect. Originally German in lineage, they are above all intensely national and have equalled the Walloons in courage and devotion. During the last war the Germans resorted to every artifice to alienate them from the Walloons, but without avail.

In 1910, of the 7,571,000 Belgians, 3,221,000 spoke only Flemish, 2,833,000 only French, and 871,000 both French and Flemish. The Belgian Government at first opposed official use of Flemish, but in 1878 it was made equal with French in the courts and administration and in 1883 in the schools. The Flemish provinces were made bi-lingual.

Full religious liberty is enjoyed. The great majority of the people are presumably Roman Catholic, but since 1891 no questions are asked at the census regarding communion or profession.

At the beginning of the world war, in 1914, the area of the kingdom was 11,373 square miles. A Conference of the Great Powers in 1831 determined the boundaries between Belgium and the Netherlands. Though obliged by circumstances to recognize Belgian independence, the Conference did not sympathize with the authors of a revolution. In consequence, the boundary line was traced to the disadvantage of the Belgians. To the Dutch were assigned peoples east of the Meuse, who were strongly pro-Belgian; also both banks of the Scheldt, thus cutting off approach by sea to the great port of Antwerp except through Dutch waters. One cannot doubt that this injustice will be rectified.

Sixteen years ago in his "Living Races of Europe," Hutchinson said: "Bravery, intelligence, and energy are strong as ever in the Belgians. They excel in the arts of peace, as formerly they were proficient in the arts of war. They now present an attractive picture of a prosperous, peaceable, and thoroughly comfortable little people."

The first two sentences are still true, only intensified. The picture of the last sentence it is the privilege of Europe and America to restore.

THE IRISH

The word Irish is derived by successive steps from Erin, an early and now purely poetic name for Ireland.

Myths and legends are handed down regarding the origin of the Irish, but little is known of them with certainty before the fifth century. Then they were emerging from the control of the Milesians, who had come no man can say from where, and who apparently had long held the greater part of the island in subjection.

The Irish, like the Gaelic Scotch and the few inhabitants of the Isle of Man, belong to the Goidelic or Gaelic branch of the Celtic family. This Celtic element is the permanent fact in Irish character and the controlling fact in Irish history. None the less, it is true that few peoples are more composite than the Irish. Into their structure are built the English, Scotch, Welsh, Danish, Norwegian, and French. Exterminating wars, forced expatriation, enlistment of more than 400,000 Irishmen in European armies during the space of sixty years, drained the native population. Colonization, many times repeated, brought in hosts of foreigners, and must, of necessity, have disturbed the equilibrium of racial life.

And yet, the Irishman has absorbed the blood of them all and appropriated the language of his conquerors, remaining all the while a typical Celt—typical in habit of mind, disposition, character, and to a great degree in personal appearance.

Something in the Irish nature seemed to attract the strangers who dwelt in his midst. During the first four centuries after the English conquest the English settlers of the island, whether of low or high degree, adopted Irish ways, intermarried with the Irish, and adapted their own names to Irish forms. Many of the Irish names, heard most often, can be traced back to such a source. Nor did this tendency entirely cease, even after the religious rancor engendered by the Protestant Reformation.

The Irish were always religious. For six hundred years their country was known as "The Isle of the Saints." While Latinized lands seemed sinking back into pagan barbarism, the Irish were founding schools and sending missionaries to Scotland, England, Wales, and over western Europe. Saint Patrick, who

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Belgium the Innocent Bystander," by William Joseph Showalter (September, 1914), and "Belgium's Plight," by John H. Gade (May, 1917).

XUM

Photograph by Paul Thompson

WELSHMEN: RACE BROTHERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON AND DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE

The record of Welsh soldiers in the world war makes universal the realization that they are of a stock worthy of their indomitable ancient ancestry. They are democratic, rugged, serious, sturdy to obstinacy, and uncompromising in the defense of their rights.

Christianized Ireland by persuasion, established at Armagh a school attended by seven thousand students. Saint Columba created at Iona, in the Hebrides, monastic seminaries, a stronghold of Christian teaching, thronged by foreign youth, who carried back to less favored countries this light from the West.

The Irish Christians, long unconnected with Rome, afterward became devout Catholics. The vigorous efforts of Henry VIII and of some of his successors to force Protestantism upon them only embittered resentment. Had the English remained Catholic or the Irish become Protestant the heat of later difference might have been partly prevented. The settlement of English and Scotch colonists in the northeast corner of the island further complicated the situation by the introduction of a hostile religious element.

Of the Irish in Ireland, 3,243,000, or three-fourths of the entire number, are Roman Catholics. The more than a million Protestants are members of the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian churches.

The homeland of the Irish has an area of 32,586 square miles. How nearly one, geographically, are the appropriately called Emerald Isle and Great Britain few persons appreciate. The width of the shallow North Channel, between the Mull of Cantire (Scotland) and Torr Head, is only 13½ miles. The Irish Sea, between Dublin and Holyhead (Wales), is less than 70 miles across, and St. George's Channel, at the southern extremity, is less than 50 miles wide.

Irish, "the classic language of the Celts," is fast yielding place to English. Spoken in the middle of the last century by more than half the people, it is now spoken by less than one-seventh. The population is likewise steadily growing less.

There were a million more inhabitants in Ireland in 1801 than there are today. A very careful census was taken by the British Government on the Act of Union to determine the number of representatives in Parliament to which Ireland was entitled on a basis of population. The number thus determined was made permanent, because the government wanted the Irish to feel that they would never have less representatives than then, and also because it was believed that the Irish, being prolific, might have in time an inconveniently large number of representatives in Parliament. As it turned out, however, at present Ireland has one representative for about every 42,000 people and England one for about every 70,000 people. Scotland, with several hundred thousand more inhabitants, has about two-thirds as many members of Parliament as Ireland.

"The claim of blood was the strongest which the ancient Celt knew." There is nothing finer or more Celtic than the devotion of the Irish in foreign lands to their kin at home.

The exuberant nature, the sometimes flighty purpose, the impractical attempt, the daring, generous spirit, the faithful and sympathetic nature, the courtesy and the quickness, the love of poetry and song, mark alike the ancient and the modern Celt. None but a Celtic soul would have chosen the harp as its national emblem.

THE BRITISH *

The names, Englishman, Scotchman, Welshman, are historic, each invested with precious traditions of its own. Yet each is a local appellation, fitly associated with a limited area in an island that itself is small. Because Englishmen form the majority in the island, the mistake is often made by foreigners of speaking of the "English ambassador," "the English army," "the English navy," when in fact there is no such thing. "The meteor flag" is not the symbol of a petty insular distinction, but of the British race. In the larger personality of the Britisher the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Welshman, and many an Irishman are lost and forgotten.

THE WELSH

The Welsh formerly held possession of all the western coasts of Britain from the mouth of the Severn northward for three hundred miles. They are now found chiefly in the Principality of Wales. Though amalgamated with a far more numerous people, they possess a distinct importance of their own.

Together with the Bretons of Britanny in France and the Cornish, now absorbed in the main English body (the Cornish language has been unspoken for over one hundred years), they constitute the Brythonic group, or one-half of the once great Celtic family. Brython is the name under which the Welsh include themselves and the ancient Britons.

In spite of the marked revival of Welsh literary effort in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Welsh language is steadily giving way before the English. In 1911 only four-tenths of the two million Welsh could speak their Celtic tongue at all. Thirty years earlier it was in daily use by seven-tenths of their people.

There was no horror of invasion, no form of resistance, no phase of alternate victory and defeat, which, from the time of the Romans, for centuries the Welsh did not undergo. Finally Llewelyn submitted to Edward I in 1277. The heir to the English throne was to bear the title of Prince of Wales, and the grandson of the Welshman, Owen Tudor, become King of England as Henry VII and found the Tudor dynasty. Shortly afterward

* See also, in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "England: The Oldest Nation of Europe," by Roland G. Usher (October, 1914); "Channel Ports and Some Others" (July, 1915); "London," by Florence Craig Albrecht (September, 1915); "One Hundred British Seaports" (January, 1917); "What Great Britain is Doing," by Sydney Brooks (March, 1917), and "What the War Has Done for Britain," by Judson C. Welliver (October, 1918).

Wales was incorporated with England and its people have since enjoyed all English rights and privileges.

The Welsh inherit all the higher characteristics of their indomitable ancient ancestry. They are democratic, rugged, serious, sturdy to obstinacy, insistent on education, religious in the highest sense, and uncompromising in defense of their rights. They have given the world Thomas Jefferson in the United States and David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

THE SCOTCH

A peculiar charm attaches to the word Scotland. No land is more the synonym of poetry and romance. Its every river and lake has swelled with the lifetide of freedom and its austere mountains are monuments of deeds as imperishable as themselves.

Beyond conjecture, no information exists regarding the origin of the Picts, its first known inhabitants, the formidable antagonists of the Romans. When the Scots, a Celtic Irish people, arrived, they found the Picts in possession. From the Scots the country, originally known as Hibernia, was called Scotland, while the name Hibernia was transferred to Scotia, which Ireland was called from the third to the tenth century. Thus, curiously, the two countries exchanged names.

The Scots and Picts combined in raids upon the Britons, who implored the dangerous assistance of the Northmen. Bands of other Northmen rushed in all along the coast. Gradually two Englands emerged; one generally corresponding to modern England as far as the Humber and one situated north of the Humber and extending far beyond the Tweed. Similar bands of invaders, speaking a like English in the making, formed both and were mutually unfriendly and suspicious. The northern kingdom was persistently loyal to the Pictish kings, who themselves paid nominal homage to the King of England.

The northern kingdom, planted athwart the middle of the island and occupying its most fertile and prosperous part, was inhabited by a resolute people who were never conquered, not even by the Normans. Its position determined the subsequent events of English and Scottish history. The fierce border raids, the aggressions of the English crown, and the frequent wars, Sir William Wallace, Robert Bruce, Bannockburn, and Flodden, were natural results.

The inhabitants were early Christianized, as were the Picts, by Irish missionary monks who acknowledged no dependence on Rome. Thus early was imparted that bent toward religious independence and with it that tendency toward personal examination which have illustrated Scottish character. Though in time they were to enter the Roman communion, there never was any change, either as Catholics or later as Protestants, in the attitude of the free-thinking Scottish mind.

The Highland Scots absorbed the Picts, but were harassed and weakened by repeated incursions of the Northmen, who forced them farther inland and themselves occupied all the coasts. They peopled also the Shetlands, Orkneys, and Hebrides. To the northern county of Scotland, as south of Norway, they gave the name of Sutherland, which it still retains. Except in the mountain fastnesses, Norse crowded out the Gaelic and, though no longer spoken, left many place-names and memorials of its one-time supremacy.

The sharp division of the Highlands and Lowlands has profoundly affected the life of the country. Of different race and language, the inhabitants of each section long regarded the other with condescension approaching disdain. Both are equally Scotch in pride of ancestry and national feeling. Both in marked degree are of composite racial stock, though in the Highlander the Celtic element and in the Lowlander the English element predominates.

The steady progress of the English language contributes to assimilation. Today less than one-twentieth of the Scotch can speak Gaelic and only one-tenth of that twentieth speak Gaelic only. In all the Shetland and Orkney islands, only 120 persons speak Gaelic at all. Gaelic is, however, predominant in the fast depopulating Hebrides.

The Scotch in general are thrifty, cautious, and frugal. But no people are more just, more generous, more quick to imperil life or property or position at the call of duty. Nowhere are there more incisive minds. Nowhere is the reasoning faculty more developed. A Scotch name is significant of sterling qualities of heart and character.

There is no high place of philanthropy, statesmanship, or world achievement that Scotchmen have not filled—Walter Scott, Carlyle, Hume, John Knox, Robert Louis Stevenson, Alexander Graham Bell, Watt, Robert Burns, Gladstone, Balfour, Bryce, Haig, and Beatty?

THE ENGLISH

It is said that the Arabic words in English (such as algebra, alchemy, coffee, alcohol, etc.) have exercised more influence on the language than all the Celtic words in the vocabulary. However, the words, Britain and British, come from the name the Celts themselves gave the island. Names of hills and rivers in England and those ending in ford (crossing), ton or don (farm) and ham (home) are almost all Celtic. Thus the Severn, Dee, Ouse, Thames, London, Epsom (Ebba's home), Horsham (Horsa's home), Oxford (ford of the Ouse) are daily unheeded reminders of the Celt. Otherwise Celtic hardly exists in the English language and still less in English blood.

The utter disappearance from England of the race that withstood the Romans and produced Boadicea and Caractacus is surprising. Probably the sea-kings were by nature no more cruel than the barbarians of the continent. But the Celts, or Britons, were obstinate, numer-

Photograph by William Reid

A YOUNG SCOT

In the race name "Scotchman" this kilt-clad boy possesses a priceless heritage, for it is synonymous with sterling qualities of heart and character. "The Scotch in general are thrifty, cautious, and frugal. But no people are more just, more generous, more quick to imperil life or property or position at the call of duty."

ous, and powerful, while the bands of sea-rovers were small, not united, and in the utmost peril. Only by terrorism or extermination could they overcome the Britons. Green states that "when the conquest of the bulk of Britain was complete," one hundred and twenty-eight years after Hengist and Horsa landed at Ebbsfleet, "not a Briton remained as subject or slave" in the conquered territory.

According to the Saxon chronicler, in 800, Egbert, the first king of the country for the first time united, decreed it should henceforth be called Anglia, or England. Then followed two hundred and fifty years, filled by ever fresh invasions and by the illustrious names of Alfred the Saxon and Canute the Dane.

At last, on the field of Hastings all those racial elements were in presence on which the future of England depended: the English people with its character forged by six centuries of incessant and desperate struggle; and the Normans, no less strenuous and valiant, but tempered into finer steel by two centuries of residence in France. For hours after the battle was lost the English fought on around their dead king, and for years from retreats in the forests and hills they broke forth in fierce, hopeless rebellion.

Not until the Hundred Years' War with France were the English people and the Norman conquerors welded into one and the Norman-French replaced by English as the language of law and the court.

Crowds of later immigrants, like the fugitives from the Netherlands and the Huguenots from France, were to increase England's industrial strength, but not to impair or modify her racial stock or character. It was the forces that clashed at Hastings which, after generations of stress and struggle, culminated in the greatness of the modern Englishman.

XUM

Painting by Abel Boye

THE DAUGHTER OF A RACE OF EMPIRE-BUILDERS

An English girl, hers is the language of two hundred millions of the world's inhabitants; her forefathers were the champions of liberty, winning the Magna Charta on the field of Runnymede; her brothers of the British Isles, of North America, of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa do now and will keep the faith—defending the weak, succoring the needy, maintaining order, and advancing the day of which her poet laureate sang:

"One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

It is common to speak of the English as an Anglo-Saxon people, though the expression is false and misleading. All Anglo-Saxons are English but multitudes of the English are not Anglo-Saxon. In his ode to Alexandra, Tennyson strikes a truer note, "Norman and Saxon and Dane are we."

The main work of the Saxon was accomplished in the occupation and populating of Greater Britain. He furnished the basic mass of a vigorous, resolute, enduring people. The Scandinavian, who was Norseman, or Norman, was the most independent and venturesome of all the early makers of modern Europe. Through the vast expanse of land and ocean, from Russia and the Black Sea to remote Iceland and Greenland, there was no region which his passion for discovery and conquest did not attempt. The English, sprung from the loins of the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman, inherit whatever was best in their progenitors.

Unparalleled achievements on land and sea, the building of an Empire in comparison with which the Roman Empire was small, creation and development of Magna Charta and of constitutional government and law and, as basis and compeller of such achievements, the grit that brooks no defeat, are the contribution of no single tribe or group of ancestors but proceed from the combined spirit of what is enduring in them all. A brilliant Frenchman finds the key to English character in the one word, "self-reliance."

This war has not created the Englishman. He is no different now from what he was before it began. It has simply afforded fresh revelation to himself and to us of what he is: Often arrogant, but seldom vain; fair in fight and just in victory; warm-hearted under a cold demeanor; fundamentally conservative when most radical; insular and narrow, yet with the genius of world-rule; seldom loved abroad, but loved and lovable at home; despising meanness and deceit and himself loyal to the last.

Were the Italians, the French, and the British to enter into comparison, no jury could be found competent to determine which stood foremost in the products of the intellectual life. There is, however, one transcendant name, an English name, though it seems not so much to belong to one race as to all races—Shakespeare, the interpreter of humanity, myriad-minded, and of all writers the most untranslatable and the most easily understood.

From the British Isles the British race, in circles ever widening, has encompassed the earth. More than any other race in all the past, it has carried with it civilization and equal opportunity and liberty. Under its protection in the farthest continents and seas its offspring have erected self-governing Dominions and Commonwealths, whose proudest inheritance is their British lineage and their British loyalty.*

* See also, in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Great Britain's Bread Upon the Waters," by ex-President William H. Taft (March, 1916).

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

Its medium of communication is the English language, spoken by well-nigh 200,000,000 persons as their mother tongue. Those 200,000,000 as a body are the most enterprising, most wealthy, most intelligent in the world. No other language, even in China or Hindustan, is spoken by half as many.

Beside the enormous host of whom it is the birthright, its diffusion among other millions is rapidly increasing. One is startled as he hears it in the commands on Eastern steamers, or in interviews between foreign magnates, or in remote villages where presumably no British person has ever been.

In the heritage of that well-nigh universal language the American has his share. In the bonds and sympathies created by it he finds his kith and kin.

Eloquently were these inheritances recalled by the modest gentleman who presides over the British Dominions, in his address welcoming to Great Britain the President of the United States:

"We welcome you to the country whence came your ancestors and where stand the homes of those from whom sprang Washington and Lincoln. . . . You come as the official head and spokesman of a mighty Commonwealth bound to us by the closest ties. Its people speak the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton. Our literature is yours, as yours is also ours, and men of letters in both countries have joined in maintaining its incomparable glories.

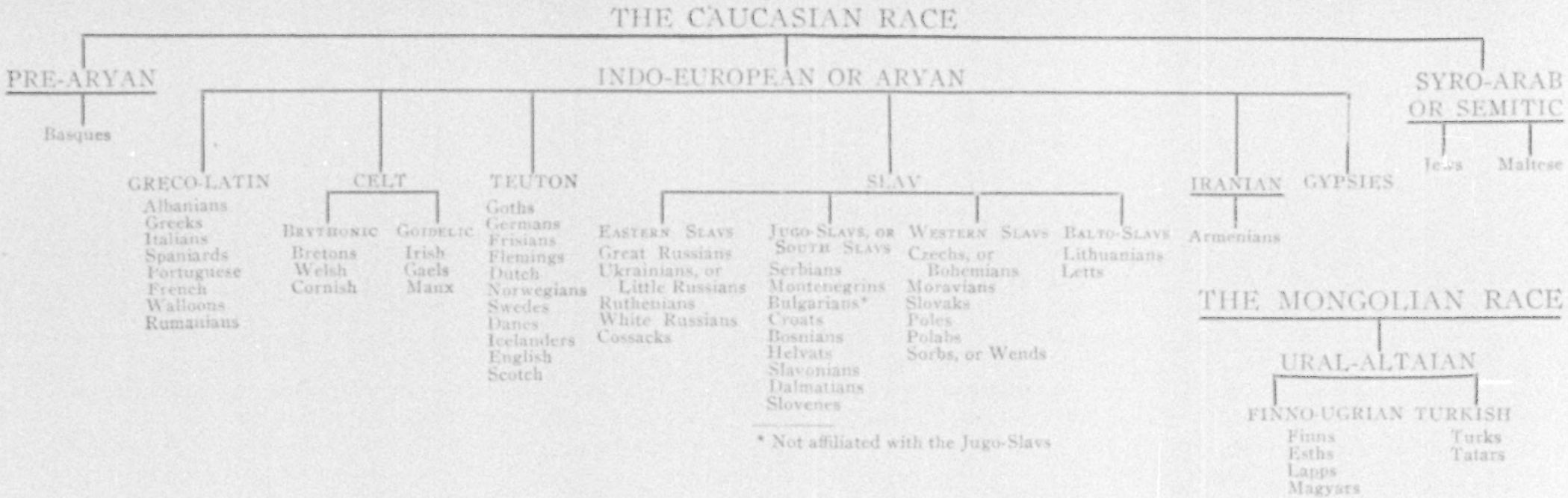
"To you, not less than to us, belong the memories of our national heroes from King Alfred down to the days of Philip Sydney and Drake, of Raleigh and Blake, and Hampden, and the days when the political life of the English stock in America was just beginning. You share with us the traditions of free self-government as old as the Magna Charta.

"We recognize the bond of still deeper significance in the common ideals which our people cherish. First among those ideals you value and we value freedom and peace. Privileged as we have been to be the exponents and the examples in national life of the principles of popular self-government based upon equal laws, it now falls to both of us alike to see how these principles can be applied beyond our own borders for the good of the world."

In the goodly fellowship of the Entente Allies, British and Americans, for the first time in all their history, have bared their breasts side by side against a common foe. They have bled together as champions of those who cherish their own individual rights and respect the rights of mankind. No formal parchment, however drawn up and signed, could further strengthen and hallow such alliance of heart and purpose.

As General Pershing has well said in his report after the conclusion of hostilities, "Altogether it has been deeply impressed on us that the ties of language and blood bring the British and ourselves together completely and inseparably."

XUM



A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE

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XUM

OUR MAP OF THE RACES OF EUROPE

THE map accompanying this article, printed in 19 colors, gives a comprehensive picture of the general divisions of the races of Europe. Instead of employing colors merely to represent definitive ethnographic and linguistic territories, an effort has been made to enable the student to determine the racial affinities of distinctive groups by the relation of the shades of color themselves (for index see opposite page).

The four great trunk branches of the Indo-European, or Aryan, race are presented in four basic colors—brown for the Greco-Latins; yellow for the Celts; red for the Teutons, and green for the Slavs. The Greco-Latin subdivisions (Albanians, Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, French, Walloons, and Rumanians) are distinguished one from the other by the intensity of the brown shades. Likewise, the eleven families of common Teuton stock are represented by three shades of red. The great Slav group, with its eastern, southern, western, and Baltic subdivisions, is shown in green of varying shades.

The Basques, Pre-Aryan Caucasian people, are represented by blue, and their complete detachment from other races of Europe is emphasized by the fact that no gradations of blue are used to indicate the territorial bounds of any other people.

The purple patches which clutter the face of Europe signify the presence of the Ural-Altaians; the dark purple indicating the Turks, Tatars, and Kalmucks; the lavender marking the bounds of Magyar dominance, and the pale lavender showing the territory inhabited by the Finno-Ugrian Finns, Esths, and Lapps (see also page 448).

The land of the Armenians in Asia is represented by diagonal rectangles in a shade between the green of the Slavs and the yellow of the Celts.

AREAS WHERE CONTIGUOUS RACES INTERMINGLE

Hatchwork, of course, indicates areas where the contiguous races intermingle inseparably, as in northern and northeastern Italy, where German and Italian reside side by side; in western Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, where the Celts and the British mingle; in eastern Poland, where the Western Slavs (Poles) and the Eastern Slavs (Little Russians) reside together; on the border between eastern Lithuania and western Great Russian territory; and where Magyars, Tatars, Finns, and Slavs form confused racial masses throughout the dominion of European Russia.

This map represents a unique achievement in its unusual legibility, in its sharp definition of political as well as racial boundaries, shorelines and rivers, the clarity of its color key, and, withal, in the convenience of its size. A map of twice these dimensions would not show in greater detail any facts of importance, whereas this supplement enables the reader to study it closely as a whole instead of by sections.

An interesting feature of the map is the accuracy with which the racial islands are revealed, set amid seas of alien peoples. For example, it is important to note the two groups of German colonists set down in the midst of the mingled Little Russians and Rumanians in Bessarabia.

An important colony of Germans is also shown just to the north of Fiume. Close students of events in Europe during the last few weeks will recall that shortly after the signing of the armistice these Germans, entirely surrounded by Jugo-Slavs, announced that they would petition the Powers to permit them to set up a separate autonomous State, fashioned after the miniature republics of San Marino and Andorra.

The colors of this map show at once how extraordinary is such an appeal; for whereas the San Marinesi are the racial brothers of the Italians who surround them, and the Andorrans are similarly of the same blood and language as the Spaniards who encircle them, the red of this Teuton colony is seen to be in clashing

disharmony with the dominant green of the encompassing South Slavs. In other words, the colors tell their own story of the kinship of the races which they symbolize.

A MONOGRAPH OF PERMANENT EDUCATIONAL VALUE

Dr. Grosvenor's text, which elaborates the facts set forth in such graphic form by the map, constitutes, with the scores of illustrations, a monograph of permanent educational value and ever-recurrent human interest. The entire number is a fitting contribution to the important monographic library which the National Geographic Society is gradually creating for its members by issuing in magazine form such noteworthy numbers as "Flags of the World," the Larger Mammals of North America, the Smaller Mammals of North America, "The Land of the Best" (a bird's-eye view in text and pictures of the resources and advantages of America), and several numbers devoted to American birds.

"The Races of Europe" not only provides material of fascinating interest to the casual reader, but contains the authoritative groundwork for the student of the most intricate and at the present time the most vital problem which diplomatists, statesmen, and humanitarians have set themselves to solve.

It is confidently believed that this number of the GEOGRAPHIC will prove a work of lasting value; for however political boundaries in Europe may be changed by treaties or by conquest, and however ethnographic delimitations may be affected by migration and immigration, racial characteristics and traits are fairly constant from generation to generation and are materially modified only through the centuries.

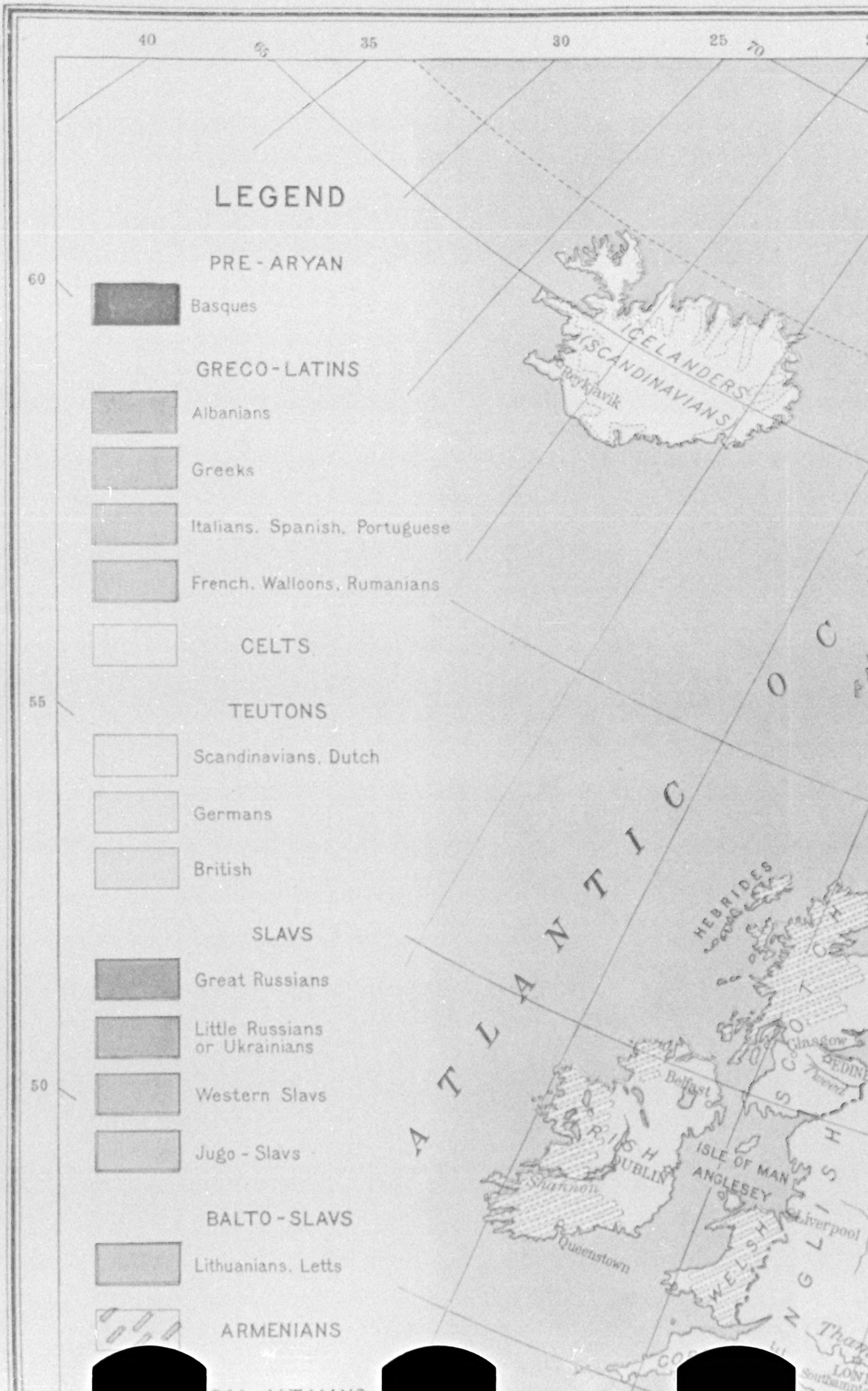
EARLIER GEOGRAPHIC ARTICLES HAVING RACIAL SIGNIFICANCE

For the convenience of those readers of the GEOGRAPHIC who preserve their files, footnotes have been added under the various race headings in order that more detailed presentations of peoples and localities, described in earlier issues of the magazine, may be used for reference.

In addition to the articles thus enumerated, those who find the races of Europe a subject of engrossing interest will derive pleasure and profit from reading again such authoritative and entertaining articles as Col. Theodore Roosevelt's "How Old Is Man?" (February, 1916); "The Sea-kings of Crete," by the Rev. James Baikie (January, 1912); "From Jerusalem to Aleppo," by John D. Whiting (January, 1913); "Megaspelæon, the Oldest Monastery in Greece," by Carroll Storrs Alden (March, 1913); "The Resurrection of Ancient Egypt," by the Rev. James Baikie (September, 1913); "Village Life in the Holy Land," by John D. Whiting (March, 1914); "Where Adam and Eve Lived," by Frederick and Margaret Simpich (December, 1914); "Impressions of Palestine," by Viscount James Bryce (March, 1915); "The Gates to the Black Sea," by Harry Griswold Dwight, and "Homer's Troy Today," by Jacob E. Conner (May, 1915); "Venice," by Karl Stieler (June, 1915); "Historic Islands and Shores of the Ægean Sea," by Ernest Lloyd Harris (September, 1915); "The Cradle of Civilization," an account of Mesopotamia, by the Rev. James Baikie, and "Pushing Back History's Horizon," an account of archæological explorations in Assyria and Babylonia, by Albert T. Clay (February, 1916); "The Hoary Monasteries of Mt. Athos," by H. G. Dwight (September, 1916); "Lonely Australia," by Herbert E. Gregory (December, 1916); "Our Foreign-born Citizens" (February, 1917); "On the Monastir Road," a war-time picture of Macedonia, by Herbert Corey (May, 1917); "European Famines of the Past," by Ralph Graves, and "Letters from the Italian Front," by Ethel M. Bagg (July, 1917); "Andorra, a Unique Republic in the Pyrenees," by Herbert Corey (March, 1918), and "Under the Heel of the Turk," by William H. Hall (July, 1918).

Extra copies of this "Races of Europe" number, including the Map, may be obtained from the office of the National Geographic Society at fifty cents each.

XUM


LEGEND
PRE-ARYAN
Basques
GRECO-LATINS
Albanians
Greeks
Italians, Spanish, Portuguese
French, Walloons, Rumanians
CELTS
TEUTONS
Scandinavians, Dutch
Germans
British
SLAVS
Great Russians
Little Russians or Ukrainians
Western Slavs
Jugo-Slavs
BALTO-SLAVS
Lithuanians, Letts
ARMENIANS
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35
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25
60
55
50
ICELANDERS
(SCANDINAVIANS)
Reykjavik
ATLANTIC
HEBRIDES
Glasgow
Belfast
IRISH
DUBLIN
Shannon
ISLE OF MAN
ANGLESEY
Liverpool
Queenstown
WELSH
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ARCTIC O
Hammerfest
LOFOTEN IDS
Tromsö
Narvik
Torne Elf
ARCTIC CIRCLE
C E A N
FAROES
SHETLANDS
ORKNEYS
Vilhelmina
Trondhjem
Sundsvall
GULF OF BOTHNIA
Bergen
NORWEGIANS
SWEDES
ÅLAND IDS
CHRISTIANIA
STOCKHOLM
GULF OF
Reva
ESTH
EDINBURGH
NORTH SEA
SKAGERRAK
CATTEGAT
Gothenburg
GOTLAND
Kalmar
ÖLAND
BALTIC SEA
Libau
LETTS
DANES
COPENHAGEN
Skanör
Humber
HELGOLAND
LITHUA
Königsberg
PRUSSIANS
MAZURS
Hamburg
Bremen
Amsterd
Thames
LONDON
Dover

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NOVA ZEMBLA
Kara Bay
OCEAN
Hammerfest
KOLGUJEF
Alexandrovsk
Kola
Tromsö
Pechora
Ishma
SAMOYE
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Archangel
Dvina
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Helsingfors
PETROGRAD
GULF OF FINLAND
Reval
ESTHONIANS
Novgorod
Volga
Nijni Novgorod
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LETTS
Moscow
GREAT RUSS
LITHUANIANS
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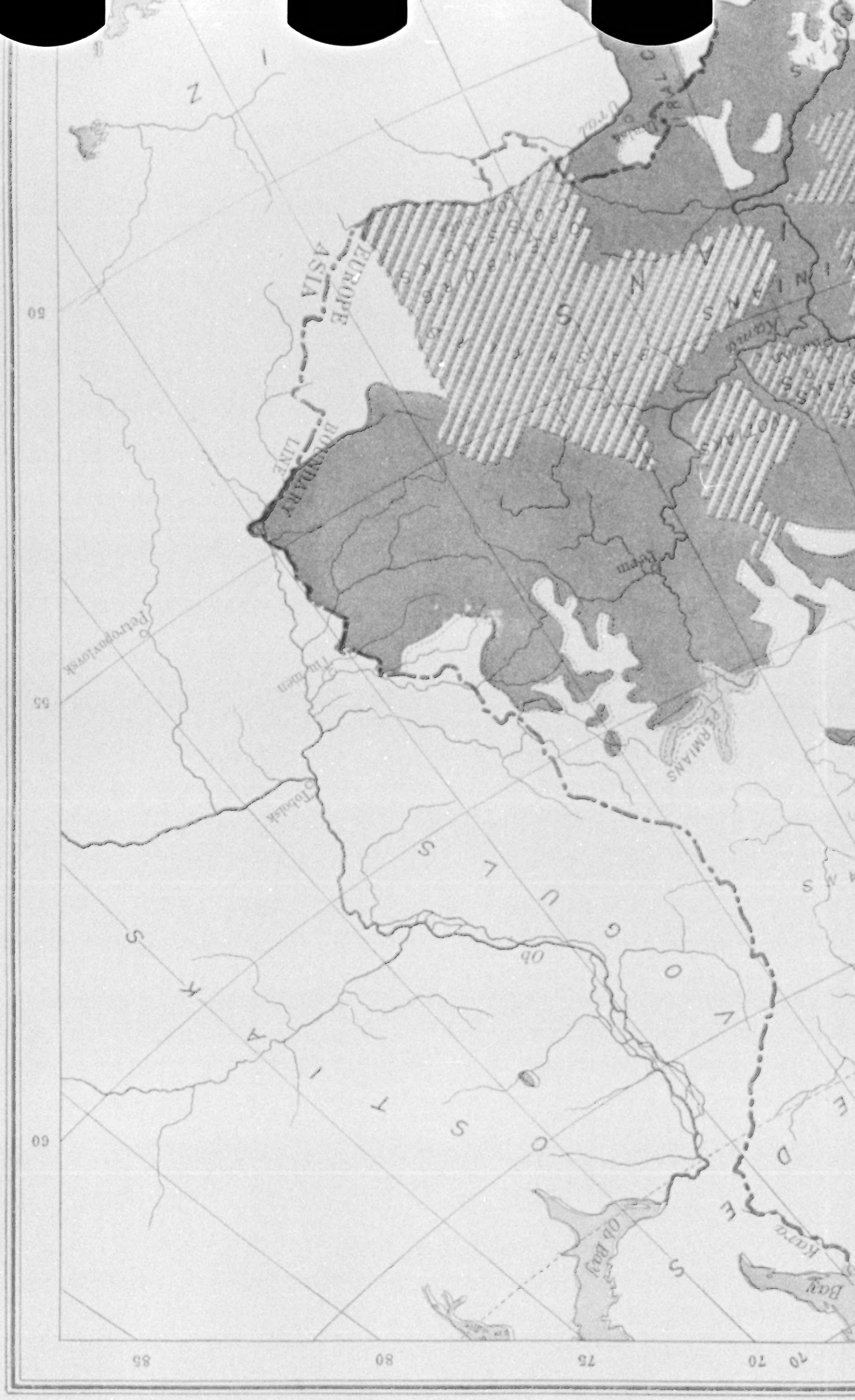
Königsberg
MAZURS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Kazym
Ob Bay
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Ural Mountains
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TEUTONS

Scandinavians, Dutch

Germans

British

SLAVS

Great Russians

Little Russians or Ukrainians

Western Slavs

Jugo - Slavs

BALTO - SLAVS

Lithuanians, Letts

ARMENIANS

URAL - ALTAIANS

Turks, Tartars, Kalmucks

Magyars

Finns

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ATLANTIC

HEBRIDES

Glasgow

Belfast

IRISH

Shannon

Queenstown

ISLE OF MAN

ANGLESEY

Liverpool

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GASCONS

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ANDORRA

Ebro

Saragossa

LISBON

Tagus

MADRID

Guadiana

Barcelona

Valencia

Seville

Guadalquivir

ANDALUSIANS

Granada

Malaga

Cadiz

Tarifa

Gibraltar

Tangier

Ceuta

BALEARIC IDS

M

SHETLANDS
ORKNEYS
NORWEGIA
Trondhjem
Sundsvall
GULF OF BOTHN
Bergen
CHRISTIANIA
ÅLAND IDS
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STOCKHOLM
GULF
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CATTEGAT
Gothenburg
GOTLAND
Kalmar
ÖLAND
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DANES
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LITHU
HELGOLAND
Humber
Amsterdam
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Lake Onega
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Warsaw
Brest Litovsk
Bug
Ger.
Kief
Poltava
LITTLE RUSSIANS OR UKRAINIANS
Przemysl
Lemberg
Dniester
Bug
ZAPAROGIAN COSSACKS
Dnieper
Gk.
Don
KALMUC
Jassy
Odessa
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TARTARS
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MAGYARS
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Kizil Irmak
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KURDS
TEHERAN

Magyars

Finns

BRETONS

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LANG

BAY OF BISCAY

ASTURIANS

Bilbao

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Garonne

GASCONS

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Douro

ANDORRA

Ebro

Saragossa

LISBON

Tagus

MADRID

CATALANS

Barcelona

Guadiana

Valencia

Seville

Guadalquivir

Cadiz

ANDALUSIANS

Granada

Malaga

BALEARIC ID

Tarifa

Gibraltar

Tangier

Ceuta

Badis

Algiers

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Oran

ALGERIANS

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M

MAP OF THE RACES OF EUROPE

AND ADJOINING PORTIONS OF

ASIA AND AFRICA

Drawn under the Direction of

Edwin A. Grosvenor, LL.D. and Gilbert Grosvenor, A

In the MAP DEPARTMENT of

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MA

by Albert H. Bumstead, Cartographer

100 0 100 200 300 400

Statute Miles

100 0 400 200 300 400 500 600

Kilometers

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Havre
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PARIS
Rheims
Marne
Frankfort
LUXEMBURG
Meuse
Verdun
Metz
Rhine
GERMANS
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SAXONS
Prague
Cracow
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Lemberg
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Strasburg
Colmar
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CZECHOSLOVAKS
MORAVIANS
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Beirut
Damascus
SEA
Jaffa
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Dernah
Marsa Tobruk
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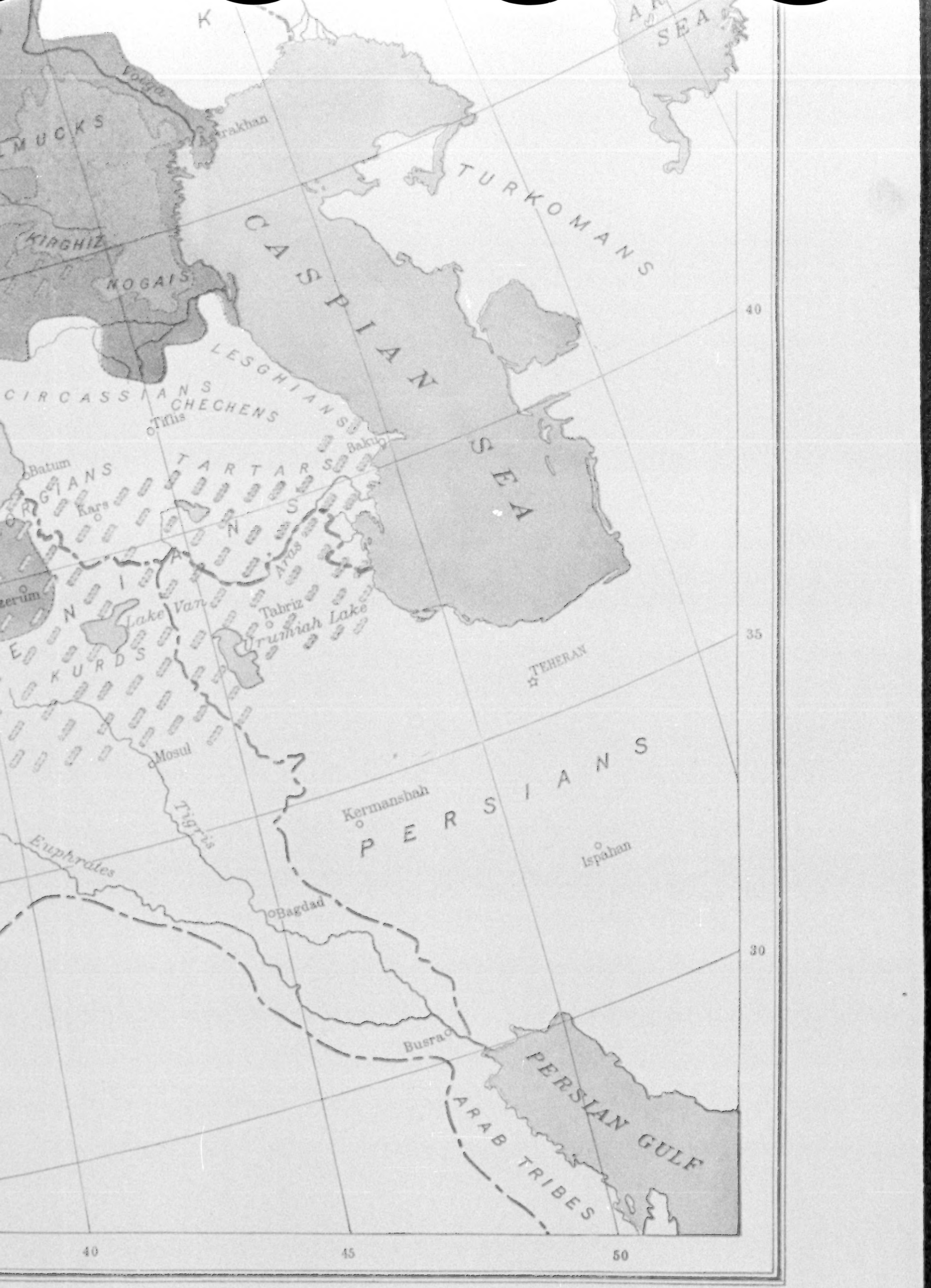
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Tabriz
Lake Van
Urumiah Lake
TEHERAN
KURDS
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Kermanshah
PERSIANS
Ispahan
Bagdad
Busra
PERSIAN GULF
ARAB TRIBES
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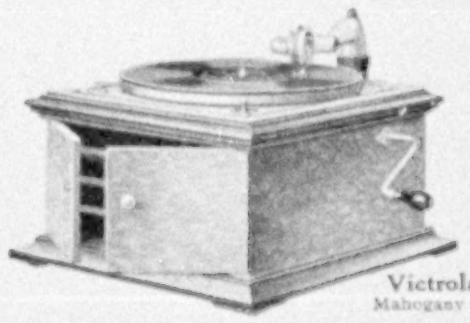
The Victrola's priceless service in home and camp



Victrola VI
Mahogany or oak

Measured by every standand, what could be more *valuable*, more concretely *useful*, as well as more delightfully entertaining than the Victrola?

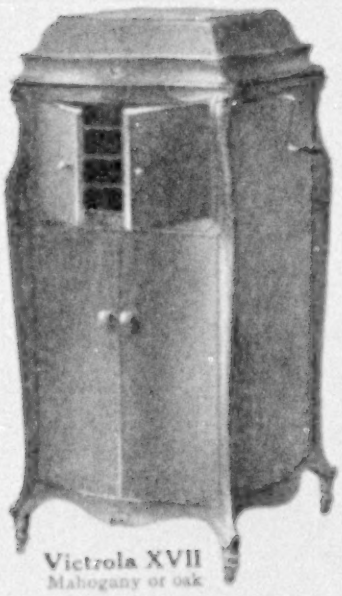
Second only to the actual physical needs of the body is the imperative hunger of mind and spirit for their essential "foods"—music, literature, inspiration, education, comfort and laughter. The Victrola is their tireless servant, bringing to them at any place, any time, the greatest art and entertainment of the whole world.

Victrolas by the tens of thousands are in daily use by our military forces on land and sea. In more than 25,000 public schools the Victrola is helping to build Young America into a better citizenship. The Victrola has taught French to our soldiers, wireless to our sailors and aviators. In millions of homes the Victrola is educating, refining, uplifting our mighty democracy.

Send the Victrola to the boys in camp to cheer and inspire them! Place it in the home for the benefit and pleasure of young and old alike. Prize it for its *value*, its *usefulness*, its *service*, as well as for its unlimited, wholesome pleasure.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety from $12 to $950.
Any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play any music you wish to hear.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.



Victrola XVII
Mahogany or oak

Victrola

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$575.00
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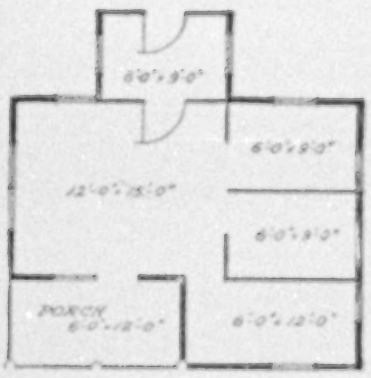
Order Now for Spring Delivery

Picture this bungalow in your favorite summering place—up in the mountains, at the sea shore, close to the shimmering waters of a breeze swept lake, or perhaps nestling in the silences of the deep woods!

Possession of one of these inexpensive, artistic, and sturdily built houses not only adds greatly to the pleasures of country life, but saves the high cost of living at summer resorts.

Shipped in sections of convenient size for easy handling. Any two persons can quickly assemble the parts. No expert labor necessary. Simple instructions for assembling furnished.

Bossert Houses



should not be confused with so-called "portable" houses of temporary character. Bossert Houses are of enduring quality of material and workmanship and fully covered by U. S. patents.

They are fabricated at the Bossert plant—a method of construction which insures uniform quality throughout and lowers construction costs.

Bossert Houses are shipped complete from our factory—even with doors and windows hung and hardware attached.

Price of Pocono Hills Bungalow, $575 f. o. b. Brooklyn. Send check or money order for $143.75. Pay balance of $431.25 when notified bungalow is ready for shipment. Send 18c for catalog showing the full line of Bossert Houses.

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In again offering our Home Garden Collection of Vegetable Seeds, we have given critical attention to the varieties, selecting only those which have been tried and proven of excellent merit under widely different conditions of soil and climate. This Collection if purchased separately from our Catalogue would cost $1.65.

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Beans—*Fordhook Bush Lima*	Lettuce—*May King*	Spinach—*New Zealand*
Beet—*Detroit Dark Red*	Onion—*White Portugal*	Swiss Chard—*Giant Lucullus*
Carrot—*Selected Chantenay*	Parsley—*Double Curled*	Tomato—*Selected Stone*
Corn—*Golden Bantam*	Peas—*McLean's Little Gem*	Turnip—*White Globe*

NOTE—With each collection we will include a copy of our interesting and instructive booklet, 16 pages and cover, devoted exclusively to vegetables and their culture.

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Our 1919 Spring Catalogue sent on request.

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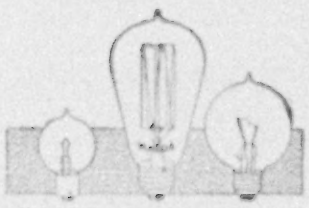

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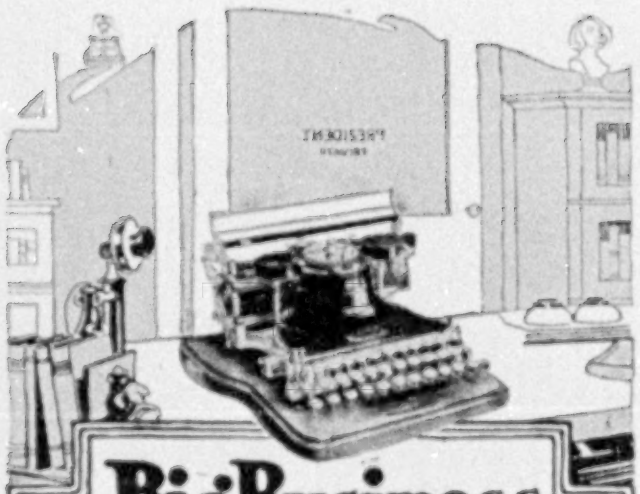

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"Many Typewriters in One"

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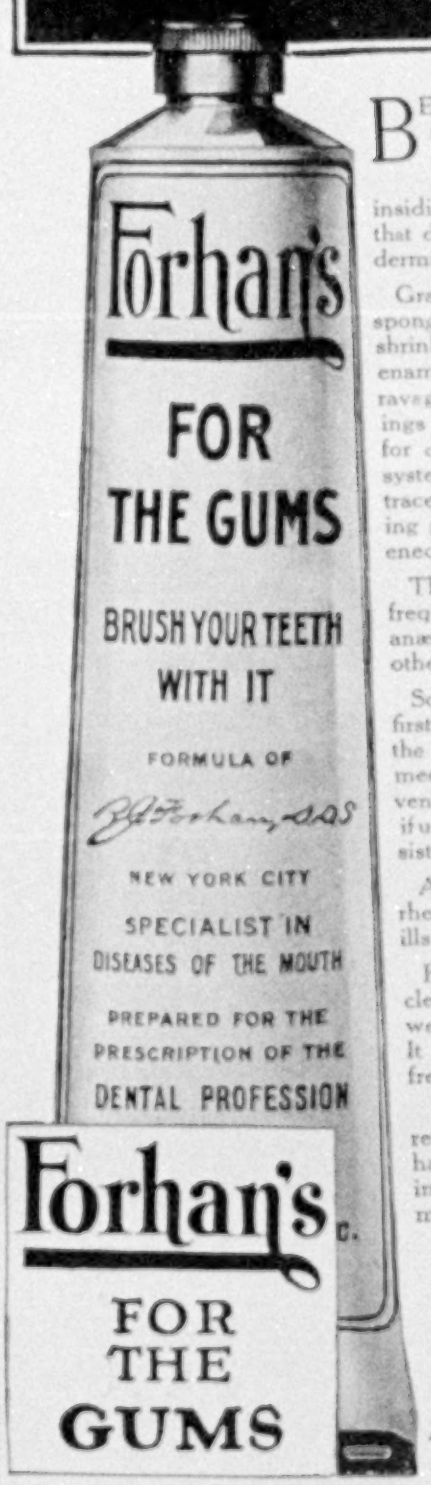
Ask about special forms to professionals

Be suspicious of tender gums



BE suspicious of any tenderness or bleeding of the gums. This is usually the first stage of Pyorrhea—an insidious disease of the gums that destroys the teeth and undermines bodily health.

Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame, then shrink, thus exposing the unenameled tooth-base to the ravages of decay. Tiny openings in the gums form gateways for disease germs to enter the system. Medical science has traced many ills to these infecting germs in the gums weakened by Pyorrhea.

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And in preventing Pyorrhea it guards against other ills.

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By Donald B. MacMillan

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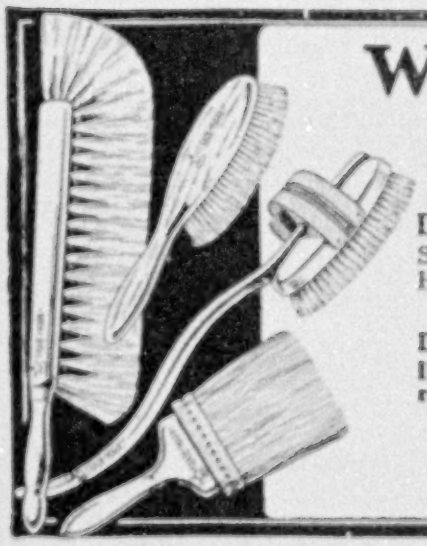

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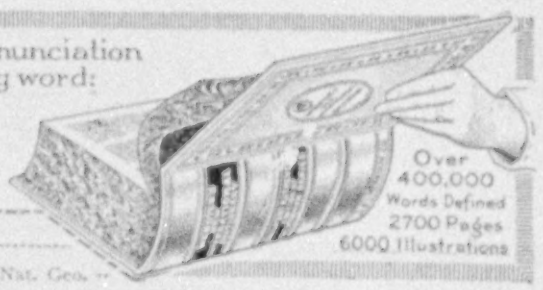

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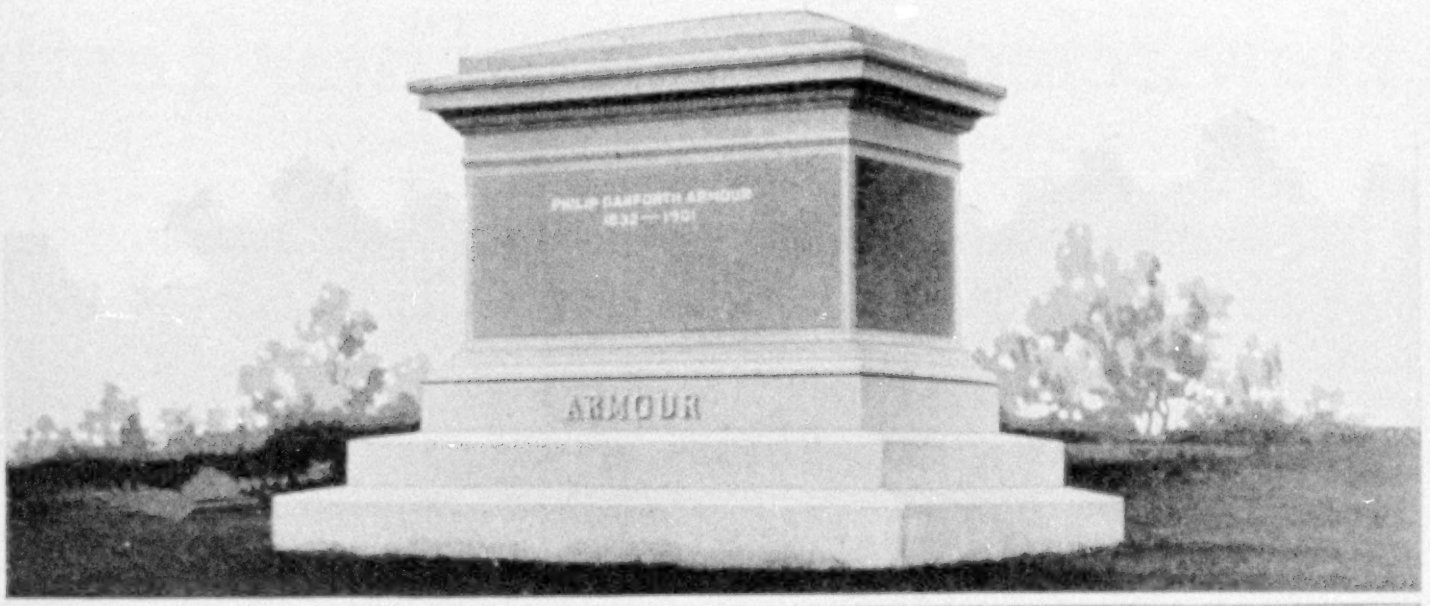

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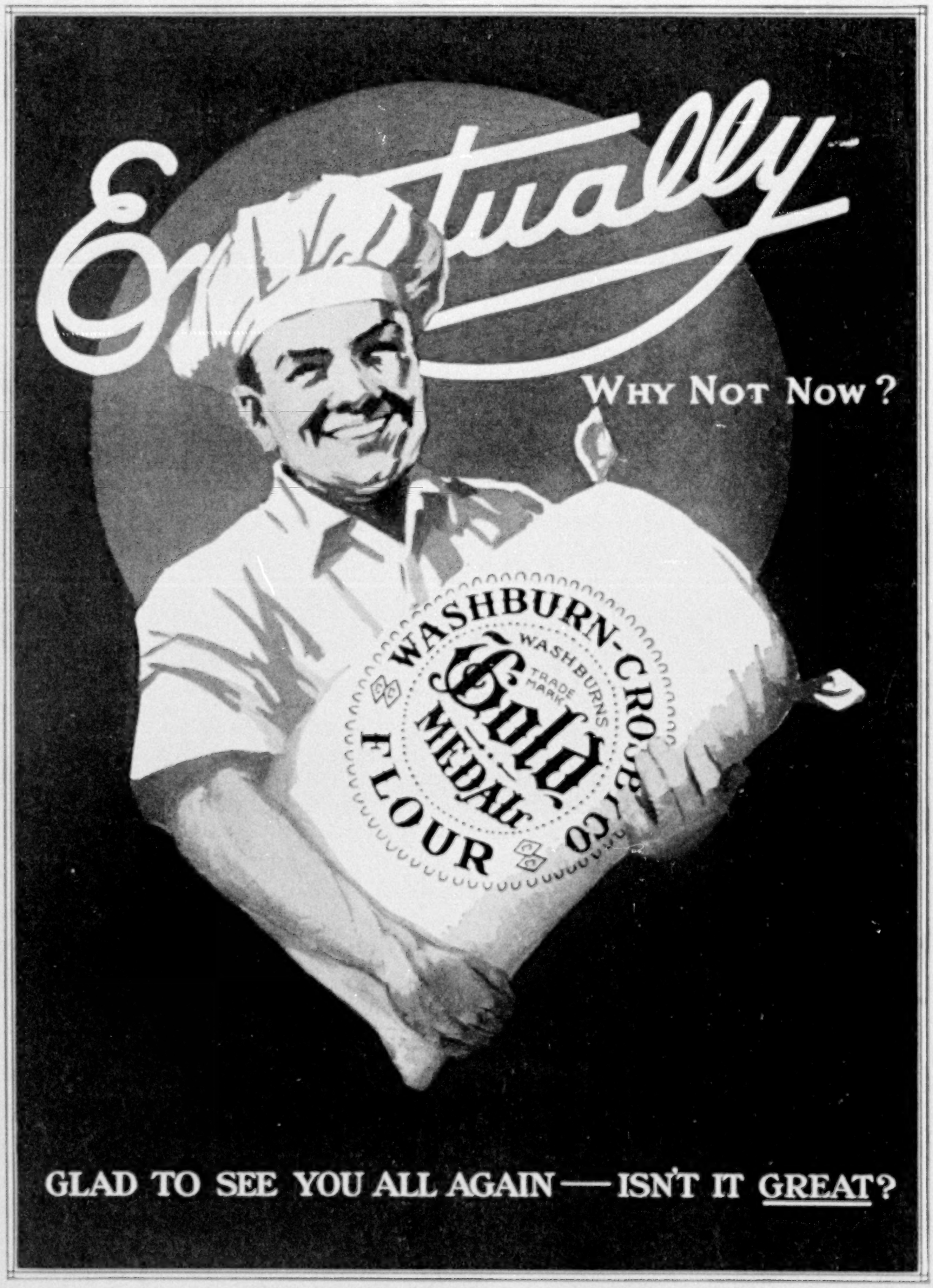
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